The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 831

PARIS.

The Prussians Capture Mont Avron.

A Number of Shells Thrown Into the City.

French Armies of the Provinces Again on the Offensive.

An Extensive Conspiracy Discovered in Spain.

The Conference on the Eastern Question Indefinitely Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Germans Concentrating Around the City.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Versailles received here, say the general evacuation of the departments east of Paris, which have been occupied by German troops, still continues. It is thought that this is done in order to concentrate the Prussian strength around Versailles.

Dispatch from the King.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The King has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:

"VERSAILLES, Dec. 29.—The bombardment of Fort Avron has silenced the enemy's guns. The railroad station at Naissy was shelled, and the French artillery at Bondy dislodged. The Prussian loss is three men. The garrison at Fort Avron fled to Paris."

Occupation of Mont Avron.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 29, via LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Prussian 12th corps occupied Mont Avron after one day's bombardment. The French, in their retreat, left behind their dead and many gun-carriages and rifles.

DRESDEN, December 30.—The Crown Prince of Saxony, in a dispatch to King John, says when his troops entered Fort Avron they found the works deserted. The french had removed the guns to Noissy. The German batteries were then ordered to open fire on Noissy, Merlan ond Bondy. The French subsequently withdrew from the village of Visney along the road to Paris.

Shells Thrown Into Paris.

[Tribune Special.]

MARGENCY, Dec. 28.—A dozen shells were sent yesterday inside Paris, into Lavillette and Belleville, from Rainey, at a range of 7,000 yards.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Number of Troops in Bourbaki's Command.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Tours dispatch estimates the entire number of French troops at 75,000 in Bourbaki's command, charged especially with the duty of revictualing Paris, and has already on hand a vast amount of live stock and provisions for that purpose. At the proper moment this army will make a desperate effort to join Chausey's forces and reunite the army of the Loire, which will then with great energy, push on for Paris.

Cause of Palladine's Defeat.

Gen. Palladine's reverse is now charged to meddling politicians, who persuaded Gambetta to interfere with his military operations.

Prussian Attack on the East.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Roche sur-Yonne of the 29th reports the landing of a balloon from Paris with the intelligence that the Prussians on Wednesday firmly attacked forts Rossey, Nogent and Mont Avron. Some of their siege batteries were unmasked, and an attempt was made at a regular bombardment of the above-named positions, but the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The morale of Paris is excellent.

Troops Suffering from Cold.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30.—Accounts received here show that both the Prussian and French troops suffered terribly from cold. Strong reinforcements have been sent forward to points to replace the French soldiers thus incapacitated. Vast quantities of material, calculated to increase the comfort of the troops, have also been sent to the front.

The Prussian Excesses.

It appears the Prussians committed excesses at Orleans and Blois, because the inhabitants who had been ruined were not able to meet their requisitions. At Orleans the [illegible] threatened to take away, as hostages, prominent citizens, unless 600,000 [illegible] the maltreatment of Prus-[illegible]

[illegible] North.

[illegible] solved to defend Cam-[illegible] ere is a force of 20,000 [illegible] en, twenty-five miles [illegible] force which has lately [illegible] cuated that place, but [illegible] re unknown.

[illegible] Mission.

[illegible] w marching eastward. [illegible] harged with a mission [illegible] s of communication in [illegible] arter.

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[illegible] trong column to Mon-[illegible] Prussians out of the place, [illegible] y prisoners.

[illegible] e Siege of Mezieres.

A dispatch from Rocroe of the 29th says the French artillery at Mezieres prevents the Prussians from establishing siege batteries.

[illegible] rtie from Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Belfort reports a successful sortie by the garrison, in which the Prussians were badly punished.

Defense of Havre.

LONDON, Dec 30.—Gen. Pettingras has arrived at Havre from Bordeaux to superintend the defense of the city. He was enthusiastically received by both troops and citizens.

A dispatch from Besancon says that Gen [illegible]eskow has issued an order confining the population to the right bank of the river Doubs.

A Desperate Achievement.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Prussian dispatch reports that Col. Botlensteine, commanding a detachment of six companies of foot, two squadrons of cavalry, and two guns, was surrounded by the French near Mont Oise, and after a desperate fight cut his way out, losing only 100 of his command and taking 240 prisoners.

Military Movements.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Gen. Chausey is about to resume the offensive, and is moving on St. Calais.

General Von Werder is retreating on Vesoul.

Prince Frederick Charles is concentrating at Orleans.

[illegible] Army on the Offensive Again.

[illegible] Dec. 30.—Generals Bourbaki and [illegible] have resumed the offensive.

[illegible] Uhlans are scouring the country between Douai Cambrai and Arras.

[illegible] French artillery at Meiziers is very effective, and so far has prevented the besiegers from erecting batteries.

French Recruits.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 30.—Recruits are daily arriving here in large numbers to be drilled and equipped before joining the army in the field.

SPAIN.

An Extensive Conspiracy Discovered—Its Details—The Assassination of Prim the First Step.

[Herald's Special.]

MADRID, Dec. 29.—To-day information obtained from papers seized shows that the conspiracy was of an extensive character. The members were sworn to exterminate all public enemies of the Republic. It is believed that the murder of Prim was opposed by some on the ground that nothing should be attempted until the arrival of the Duke of Aosta, but the advocates of immediate action prevailed.

Lots were drawn for the selection of three persons to undertake the killing of Prim.

It is said that the Ministry are in possession of proof of the identity of the actual assassins, but have not yet succeeded in making arrests. It is certain that the conspiracy is of the most extensive character and their plots well laid. To-day there were some expressions of indignation at the attempted crime, but generally sullen indifference was evinced by the masses of the population. Great activity is evident at the War Office. The Ministry contemplate changing the programme of the route by which the newly-elected King is to make his entry into Madrid. This is to be done with the view to baffle the conspirators should further assassinations be designed.

[illegible] General Sickles, United States Minister at Madrid, and the representatives of other foreign Governments, congratulated General Prim upon his escape from the bullet of the would-be assassins.

MADRID, December 29.—Several battalion of the National Guard, recruited in the Republican quarters of Madrid, refuse to attend the review to be held on Sunday in honor of the new King. Serious disturbances are apprehended.

Advices from Madrid state that Gen. Prim has announced his determination to resign in person to King Amadeus, and plead a desire to devote himself to private life.

MADRID, December 30.—The Cortes have adopted a resolution expressive of horror at the attempt to assassinate Gen. Prim, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Gen. Prim is rapidly progressing towards recovery from his wounds. Seven of the eight balls imbedded in his shoulder have been extracted, and his condition is comfortable. He has suffered the loss of two fingers.

Admiral Topete has assumed temporarily the functions of Gen. Prim as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, as well as the presidency of the Council. Senor Oyala has been appointed Minister of Colonies.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

Difficulties Likely to Arise—Russia's Ultimatums and Prussia's Whims—A Delay Probable.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Much speculation is indulged in as to what may be the action of the approaching Congress on the Black Sea question. It is believed that preliminary difficulties to be encountered will be hard to overcome, as it is almost certain that the Russian representative, at the beginning of the proceedings, will announce formally as the fixed policy of his Government, that the abrogation clause in the treaty of Paris regarding the armament of Russian vessels in the Black Sea is already an accomplished fact by the will of the Emperor of Russia, who cannot allow such an abrogation to be an open question, liable to any probable action of the Congress.

On the other hand, many suppose from Bismarck's last diplomatic note, published in the Herald, that Prussia will refuse to meet the representatives of the French Government, which commissions officers who have broken their parole.

Another difficulty is anticipated from the protests against the meeting on the part of Prussia and Russia, unless it is held on the understanding that all matters foreign to Paris treaty be excluded. The belief is general that the meeting will be delayed long beyond the appointed day.

Bismarck and the French Representative.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is officially announced that Bismarck was asked by Washburne if Favre could have safe conduct to the Conference. Bismarck objected.

Later—The Conference Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 30, Evening.—The conference of the Powers on the Eastern question has been indefinitely postponed, as France has refused to take part, and the absence of one of the signatories of the treaty of Paris would render the meeting useless.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Republic and the Conference.

Earl Granville received an official dispatch from the French Government at Bordeaux, in which France declares her determination not to send a delegate to the Peace Conference to be held in London, unless the British Government shall first recognize the Republic. A dispatch of a similar tone has been sent to each of the other powers.

The German Treaties.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Stuttgardt and Darmstadt announce the ratification of the federal treaties by the Chambers at Wurtemburg and Hesse.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The federal treaties with Baden, Hesse and Wurtemburg have been ratified, and the upper Chamber of the Bavarian Diet passed a treaty by nearly a unanimous vote.

England and Prussia.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Prussia has replied to the representations of the English Cabinet. It will give indemnity bonds to the owners of British vessels recently destroyed to impede the navigation of the Seine, but declines to compensate the sailors for the harsh treatment accorded th[illegible]

Re[illegible]s of Peace.

There are fre[illegible] reports that propositions have been made [illegible] peace to Gambetta.

The Cables.

The land lines between London and the cable are working badly owing to the heavy fall of snow.

Rome Overflowed.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The overflow of the Tiber flooded half the city, which occasioned a vast amount of damage.

Gambetta.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—Evening.—The presence here of Gambetta has given great impetus to military operations. Troops are rapidly going forward to the armies in the field. Many were sent hence to-day, who had just arrived from the south of France. Cannon of new patterns, small arms and ammunition have lately been sent to the front. At the earnest request of Gambetta no public reception was tendered him on his arrival here. An effort was made to have him accept an ovation on New Year's Day, but he firmly declined.

The cold weather continues to circumscribe military operations.

The English Cabinet.

Mr. Fortescue has been appointed President of the Board of Trade and the Marquis of Harlington Secretary for Ireland. Other cabinet changes are contemplated.

German Reinforcements.

The German reinforcements on their way to France number 150,000 men.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾@91⅞. Bonds firmer. United States coupons, 1862s, 89; do 65s, 88¾; do 67s, 88; do 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic, 28¾. Linseed oil 29s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Sales of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Stock afloat, 460,000 bale; American 355,000 bales. Sales of the week 54,000 bales; export, 9,000 bales; speculation, 2,000 bales. Stock on hand, 379,000 bales; American, 169,000 bales. Receipts, 95,000 bales; American, 75,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

THE OHIO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Examining Trial at Hamilton Yesterday—The Accused Held to Answer for Murder in the First Degree.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Argument was resumed in the Meyers murder case at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning. The crowd in attendance was greater than any preceding day. The feeling of the people appeared this morning to be strong against the prisoners.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham spoke three hours for the defense, covering about the whole ground. In conclusion he spoke of the public sentiment against the prisoners, and called upon the court not to be ruled by the people's frowns.

Mr. McGinnis followed for the prosecution in a two-hours' speech, and defended citizens against insinuations that they were disposed to intimidate the court. He urged that a conspiracy had been formed to take Meyers' life.

After Mr. McGinnis concluded, 'Squire Wilkins rendered a decision simply stating that from the testimony he would not be warranted in allowing bail to the prisoners, and accordingly Thomas McGeehan, James McGeehan, Daniel McGlynn, Jackson Garvier and Richard Sheeley were committed to jail to await a hearing before the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree.

When the decision was announced there were strong demonstrations of applause among the spectators.

MEMPHIS.

The Alleged Murderers of Ada Jones Bailed—A Noted Arkansas Desperado Killed—Extensive Fire.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—Roberts, Savage and Sullivan, arrested for the murder of Ada Jones, at Marre's saloon, some weeks since, were brought before Judge Flippin on application for bail. Bond was fixed at $8,000 for the former and $4,000 each for the others. Sullivan alone gave it.

On the night of the 16th, James Bryan, a noted desperado, was shot and killed near Nashville, Ark., by James M. Norwood. Bryan had been employed by Norwood, and was discharged for intemperance, and swore he would kill Norwood and his wife, and made several attempts to carry out the threat. That night he attempted to enter the house with pistol in hand, when Norwood fired with a shot-gun, killing him instantly. Norwood surrendered, and was discharged.

The extensive flouring and saw-mills and gin of Capt. James H. Smith, were burned at Elgine, Ark., on the 17th. Loss, $20,000. No insurance.

Wm. Woods, a worthy and industrious negro, living near Dewitt, Arkansas, was called to his door last Thursday night while a dance was going on at his house. On opening the door he was fired upon by some assassin and instantly killed. No clew to the murderer.

The Boston Plow Failure.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Traveller, speaking of the failure of Ames' Plow Company, says: Mr. Oakes Ames has been carrying for the past two years two million Union Pacific bonds, and has almost entirely sustained its credit, but a want of confidence in the management, and consequent depression in securities in the market, was too much for him.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner no Penitent, But Will Continue His Savage Warfare.

Senator Wilson Assures the Public that Boutwell will Remain.

The Customary New Year's Reception Dispensed With.

Surratt Prevented from Delivering His Lecture in the Capital.

Cameron Coming up with the Necessaries to Overthrow the Georgia Conservatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Surratt failed to lecture here to-night, owing to the fact that Odd Fellows' Hall, which he had engaged and advertised to appear in, being closed against him; besides the Mayor, having received intimations that there would be a disturbance if he did not decline, wrote Surratt a letter, advising him to abandon his intention of appearing, and thus secure the preservation of the peace.

THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

There is considerable anxiety among Western men to know what changes, if any, Secretary Boutwell will make in his financial programme for next month, hoping that with the inauguration of the New Year measures will be adopted more in accordance with their views concerning the finances. There is no intimation, however, as to what will be done.

MR. SUMNER.

Dispatches from this city to Radical journals, representing Sumner in the light of a penitent on account of his late speech, and as regretting the force of his language, &c., and thereupon basing a plea for amnesty to this distinguished sinner, are entirely unfounded. Sumner says he occupies no such position. He says that every word of his recent speech was confined within the usual parliamentary bounds, and the condemnation, within such limits, of the public policy and proceedings of the President, was both his right and duty. He regards himself as the injured and assailed party, so far as personalities in debate are concerned. Of Morton's reply he does not complain, but the speeches of Chandler, Conkling and Edmunds are deemed by him unparliamentary. Nor has there been any agreement on the merits of the San Domingo question regarding the whole scheme of annexation as a mere job sure to involve great public mischief. Sumner will resolutely oppose it to the end.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

The friends of Admiral Porter are very uneasy for fear that certain other indiscreet letters concerning the Executive and reflecting upon the action of Congress, several years since, may find their way into print, and for that reason will urge his confirmation on the reassembling of the Senate. It is contended among his supporters that he can be confirmed without any trouble, but with a full representation, it has been ascertained that he had but a majority of one.

THE MARITIME INTERESTS.

It has been stated that the President intends to send to Congress, shortly after the recess, a special message on our maritime interests. It is said, in this connection, that he will recommend the abolishment of shipbuilding at the navy-yards, and urge the transfer of the work to private companies, in order to sustain the ship-yards and encourage American capitalists.

INDIAN FRAUDS.

Enough evidence has been developed to show that there will very soon have to be a new Indian Commission. Some swindling operations will soon be uncovered.

NEW MEXICO.

Ex-Governor Harney, of New Mexico, is here, with the complete census returns of that Territory, and the population, it is claimed, exceeds the number required for admission into the Union as a State.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

A Washington paper to-day interviews Senator Wilson. Alluding to the rumors about Boutwell's retirement from the Cabinet, he asserted, on the authority of the President, that they are without foundation. The most intimate relations, he continued, exist between Mr. Boutwell and the President. There is no disagreement or misunderstanding, even of the slightest character, between them, and the latter has frequently told me that he would exceedingly regret such a step by Mr. Boutwell. Secretary Boutwell has also told me that there is no truth in these reports.

NO NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

For the first time in a great many years there will be no reception of the public by the President and Cabinet on New Year's day. It was deemed proper as a mark of respect for the deceased wife of the Secretary of War to abandon them altogether. This strips the day of its great feature here for it has already resulted in the abandonment of other festivities. The diplomatic corps were prepared to turn out in unusual strength and in the court dress of their respective countries.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

In an official dispatch written to the State Department, Minister Blow takes strong ground in favor of American legislation for maintaining mail and commercial steamship service with the South American countries. He favors liberal subsidies and says that our ship builders must be relieved from all burdens and embarrassments and placed on as good a basis for constructing vessels as economically as their foreign competitors.

GEORGIA.

Word comes from Georgia that Senator Cameron has left for Washington, and has numerous documents to upset the Georgia election. Three of the four Democratic members are already threatened with a notice of contest, for the purpose of preventing them from taking their seats in the present Congress.

THE NEW NOTES.

The new issue of coin notes proposed from the Treasury is to be ornamented with a new back, composed of a beautiful grouping of the gold coins of the United States, so displayed as to expose both surfaces of each coin. The various coins have been photographed and arranged in the proper form to be sent to the engraver.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Arrangements for a carnival in Pennsylvania avenue, to celebrate the completion of a wood pavement, have been completed. One of the features is a collation to all the journalists in the country who may attend.

[To the Associated Press.]

HONORS TO MRS. BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Owing to the death of Mrs Belknap, and in order to show proper respect to her memory, there will be no public reception at the Executive Mansion on Monday, nor will the families of members of the Cabinet keep open house that day.

INCREASE OF BLACKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—It appears from returns made at the census office that the colored population in 1870, in 1,030 counties is 1,507,011. In 1860 the colored population in the same counties was 1,441,402. The gain is a little over four and a half per cent., and leaving out Northern States, which are included in the total gains, would be less than three per cent.

THE DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS.

The naval paymasters—Washington, Marcy, Lockwood and Girard—tried several weeks ago by a court-martial for embezzling Government funds, have not yet been sentenced, although the records of the court were long since placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. Paymaster Melloch, whose funds were short $26,000, has not yet been tried, although the case was made up with the others. Paymaster Forbes Parker, who embezzled $45,000, fled the country before he could be arrested. It is understood that the four officers already tried will be dismissed and severely punished by imprisonment. Girard and Lockwood will be confined at the Navy Yard, and Marcy and Washington on their personal parole, they having given themselves in custody when required by the Departments.

NEW YORK.

Proposition for a National Chess Congress—Terrible Explosion—Indian Commissioner Parker Charged with Misappropriation of Funds—Fire-Escapes for the Large Hotels—Etc.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A terrible explosion, causing the death of three men, occurred last night in the iron foundery of Miller L. Defore, Brooklyn. The water in the boiler was allowed to get too low, which was the cause of the explosion. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and the dead body of a painter, employed about the building, was picked up this morning in Bruswick creek, 300 feet distant from the scene of the disaster.

AN OVER-DUE STEAMER.

The new Cunard steamer Parthia, now on her first trip, with a very large mail on board, is nearly fourteen days out. She was due last Tuesday, and sailed on the 17th inst.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred in Brooklyn this morning, eleven houses being destroyed and the occupants turned upon the streets with very little clothing. The fire originated in one of a row of two-story frame cottages, and the flames spread so rapidly from one to another that eleven were demolished before the firemen could check the flames. Twenty-two families are rendered homeless, and a good portion of their furniture is destroyed. Loss $35,000; insured for $18,000.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

The Chess Congress Committee has sent to the secretaries of all the chess clubs in the country a circular asking for aid and assistance in furthering the scheme of a grand international chess congress, to be held in this city during 1871.

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER PARKER.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, is charged by Welsh, of Philadelphia, with various misappropriations of funds in his charge.

Before the adjournment the House appropriations committee appointed a sub-committee to investigate the charge relative to corrupt practices discovered in cattle and other contracts, and the sub-committee have began their investigation.

The developments relating to the operations of the Indian ring promise to be quite interesting.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION.

About fifteen bills of complaint have been filled with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in suits brought against the former members of the firm of Morris, Ketchum, Son & Co., by various banking corporations and persons for the recovery of certain sums of money, and the value of certain securities deposited with the defendants by plaintiffs previous to their failure, on account of the noted defalcation of E. B. Ketchum, one of the firm in 1865. The aggregate amount sought to be recovered is estimated at upward of $500,000.

FIRE-ESCAPES FOR HOTELS.

Orders were issued yesterday by Superintendent J. M. McGregor of the Department of Buildings, for a survey of all the hotels in this city, preparatory to requiring them to place fire-escapes upon their buildings. The Grand, Central, Fifth Avenue, Hoffman House, and French Hotel were ordered to be inspected yesterday. Notices will be served upon them to-day. For some months past the question as to whether hotels could be required, under the law, to attach fire-escapes has been in court upon a suit brought by McGregor against Hawkes, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas, to test the question, and owing to the law's delay no decision has yet been reached. The Superintendent is determined to take prompt action in the premises and, if necessary, let each proprietor test the law separately.

A BUTCHERS' ROW.

All butchers at the Communipaw abbatoir have been discharged on account of a disagreement with their employers regarding the Butchers' Union. The animals to be killed are brought from the West in droves, and under the Union rules the butchers receive full day's wages for killing a drove, be it large or small. If one man has not enough cattle to keep the men busy for the day, they will not kill and charge for time occupied, nor will they allow the contractor to secure from others sufficient animals to make a day's work. This act of injustice to the employers is the cause of disagreement. On Wednesday outside butchers were employed, but on learning that they would not be allowed to form a Union, they refused to work. The employers are determined to hold out, and they have transferred their orders to Forty-second street, New York.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—P. M.

The Gold market has been firmer to-day, prices ranging at 110⅝@110¾. The rates paid for carrying were 7 per cent gold and 1-16 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were about $34,000,000.

Government securities are very strong and have advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. A general improvement in prices is expected as soon as money becomes easy.

The stock market is strong and active, the closing prices being the highest of the day. Rock Island and Northwestern were the features and led the list on the upward turn.

Money was less active and not so stringent as yesterday. The direct dealings were at 7 per cent currency to gold interest, and stocks were turned at 1-32@1-16 per cent.

State securities have been very dull, with the exception Tennessees, new and old, which were quite active and strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113[illegible]
Coupons of '62	108[illegible]
Coupons of '64	107[illegible]
Coupons of '65	107[illegible]
Do new	110[illegible]
Coupons of '67	110[illegible]
Coupons of '68	111
Ten-forties	106[illegible]
Currency 6's	110

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92[illegible]	Old Virg'a	67
Old Tenn	64[illegible]	Old N. Car	45
New Tenn	61[illegible]	New N. Car	23[illegible]
New Virg'a	63		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	45¼	Northwestern	72¼
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	82¼
Mariposa	4	Rock Island	106
Do preferred	9¾	N. Jersey Cen't	105¼
Adams Express	64	St. Paul	55¾
Wells & Fargo	31	Do preferred	76
Amer. Express	43	Tol. & Wabash	49¼
U. S. Express	32	Do preferred	69
Pacific Mail	40⅛	Fort Wayne	92
N. Y. Cent'l, con	91¼	Terre Haute	25
N Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87¾	Do preferred	54
Erie	23	Chi. & Alton	114
Erie preferred	46¼	Do preferred	115
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mis'sippi	28¼
Do preferred	131½	C. C. and C.	81¼
Reading	98¾	Burlington	150
Mich. Central	115	Lake Shore	91¼
Pittsburg	105	Illinois Central	137

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30—Beeves—receipts 4,400 head, of which 1,700 came in this afternoon; quality very poor. Market dull; scarcely anything sold to-day. Holders asked an advance of ¼c, but did not receive it. The holidays leave the market lifeless. The following sales were made to-day: Yeaman & Co., sold 17 Illinois, averaging 1,120 pounds, at 8¼c; Prosper Eastman, 17 Kentucky, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7¾c; 16 averaging 1,275 lbs, at 7¼c; M. Gallice, 20 Canada, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 7¾c; W. H. Thompson, 20 dairy maids at $30; 20 Western cows and heifers, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 5¼c; 5 New York steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6¼c; Henry Roe, 18 Michigan steers and oxen, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 6c; Seneca Henry, 20 New York steers, averaging 1,170 lbs, at 6¼c; 17 Canada do, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 5¾c. Sheep—receipts 11,000, nearly all shipped through in firm hands; quality poor. Good fat sheep in demand, but scarce; prices without quotable change. Michigan sheep, averaging 75 lbs, 4½c; New York, averaging 90 lbs, at 5¼c; Canada, averaging 109 lbs, at 6¾c. Hogs—Receipts 9,000. Nothing doing in live hogs at this market; dressed hogs 7¼@8¾ for heavy, and 8¼@8¾c for light.

CUBA.

Reported Sacking of a Town by Savage Insurgents—Arrival of the Hornet.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated 23d, state that on the 19th 300 insurgents, including 40 negroes, armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Focapa, a fishing village, distant five miles from that city, opposite the Moro fortress at the mouth of the harbor; they forced a small detachment of defenders to retreat, and killed nine persons including two women. They decamped after taking everything from the village. The Moro fired at the party, but ineffectually. As there were no boats to carry troops over, those which were sent to intercept the rebels arrived too late. On entering the village they found the corpse of a victim partly baked and in a horrible condition.

The rebel President, Cespedes was in the jurisdiction of Santiago.

A brig had arrived at Santiago, bringing the report that the filibuster steamer Hornet passed Magna on the 20th inst., followed three hours later by a British steamer. It is now rumored here, at Havana, that the Hornet has entered the bay of Nipe and landed her expedition.

Fires at Chicago and Atkinson, Ills.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A fire which broke out at half-past one this morning in the long frame block reaching from 538 to 556 Clark street, destroyed property valued at $35,000, on which there was an insurance of $18,030. There were some forty tenants in the building, whose losses range from one hundred to one thousand dollars.

The flouring mill of Lewis & Co., at Atkinson, Ill., with the elevator of John Ashley, were burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

☞The Providence (R. I.) Journal has the "best of authority" for saying that a comet of large size will suddenly make its appearance on the night of June 19th, 1871, and "during the next four weeks the fate of the world will be decided."

☞A New York paper heads its report of the Syracuse tragedy: "A well-known farmer commits suicide and then murder."

TELEGRAMS.

Wm. Lillyitt, charged with shooting Jack Brown, colored, at Nashville on Monday night, was to-day, after investigation, discharged, the shooting being in self-defense.

The three Jenkinses, accused of the murder of old Dabney Kernel, near Nashville recently, have been handed over to the Criminal Court.

James Eagan, who committed a rape at Detroit some weeks since upon Ellen McEwen, was sentenced yesterday to the penitentiary for life.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

An Adjacent Fire Melts a Wire Bridge at Pittsburg, and It is Precipitated Into the River—A Number of Persons Killed and Injured.

PITTSBURG, December 30.—The Marshall House, situated near the west end of the wire bridge over the Allegheny river, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, took fire at 11 o'clock this morning. The flames communicated with the bridge, and the cables, soon becoming red-hot, parted from their anchorage precipitating the bridge structure into the river. About twenty persons were on the bridge at the time. Wm. Neil, farmer, Mrs McIntyre, and Miss Mary McIntyre, wife and daughter of the toll-keeper, who engaged in removing the furniture on the bridge, were fatally injured and the bodies recovered. Mary and George McIntyre, John H. Alexander, McCartney J. Herage, and two unknown men were seriously injured. Welfred Kilgour, Freight Agent on the Allegheny Valley railroad, is supposed to be buried in the ruins, as he was known to be on the bridge.

The weather is intensely cold, and the river is frozen over to the second pier on both sides, and great difficulty is experienced in reaching the sufferers with skiffs. A boy named Johnson, aged thirteen, jumped from the center of the bridge and swam ashore through the slush and ice. The bridge was nearly erected, and cost thirty-six thousand dollars, and the Marshall House five thousand. No insurance on either.

Cowhiding an Editor.

CLEVELAND, Dec 30.—A female fortune-teller called at the Leader office this noon, armed with a horsewhip, and demanded the retraction of an article which appeared about her in yesterday morning's Leader. The local who wrote the article refused to retract. Thereupon she applied the whip with considerable energy, but without much effect. The local came off victorious, and the woman was ejected from the office.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Startling Adulterations of Tea.

[From the London News.]

It would be a comparatively small thing for the Chinese to sell us their old tea leaves for new tea, if they did nothing worse. But our valuable monthly contemporary, the Food Journal, has been investigating the quality of the cheaper kinds of English tea, and, in doing so, has thrown some very unwelcome light into our teapots. The celebrated "Maloo Mixture," which we helped to expose some time since, consisted not only of old tea leaves, but of old willow leaves and of other second-hand adulterations. In the wholesale market Mr. Muter, who has conducted these Food Journal inquiries, found some gunpowder tea, which ought to be the best green, to consist of common caper-faced with Prussian blue. Some "Moning Congou" he found to be almost entirely redried leaves, and a sample of Kaislow was greatly made up of rice husks and other matters. But this is nothing to the results obtained by examining thirty-one samples of cheap tea bought of various retailers in London, and four bought in Birmingham. Of these thirty-five samples, which were all tested by an experienced taster and valuer, not one was worth within eight pence a pound of its price, and many of them were worth but a few pence a pound. One sample, bought at the cheap price of six pence a pound, is described as "very common dust, mixed with a small quantity of small, reddish, unknown seeds, and iron filings much burnt;" while in one of the Birmingham purchases there was rice faced with plumbago and lamp black, with some pieces of free plumbago scattered through the mixture. Another mixture, sold at eighteen pence per pound, consisted of "common fannings, mixed with broken stalks, rice husks, fractured tea-buds, and iron filings." Another sample contained pieces of decayed wood, fragments of reeds, and stones; while another contained a considerable proportion of "exhausted leaves, rendered astringent with catechu;" and, in another, there were actually found a few feathers, scattered among rice, pea husks, and leaves of Chinese willow. The decoction produced by this last compound is described as "very mild and not unpleasant, but totally unlike tea." These rice husks and iron filings seem to be the commonest form of adulteration; and it is fortunate that it is so, for they are at least innocuous, and it is better to be cheated and not poisoned, as the buyers of higher class tea some times are. A common black tea, "faced" with Prussian blue to make it sell as the finest green tea, is actually poisonous. Indeed, it seems likely that the real or supposed unwholesomeness of green tea is due more to its facing than to anything in the nature of the tea itself. There is, however, very little reason to believe that the better qualities of tea are at all seriously adulterated. Like other evils, this one of adulteration falls most heavily upon those who can least protect themselves against it. Those who have least money to spend have least chance of spending it to advantage.

It is satisfactory to know that this adulteration is not so much the fault of our English tea dealers as of the Chinese. The demand of the English market is for cheap tea, and the ingenious Mongolians send us the cheapness if they do not send us tea. They find that whatever they send we buy. The Government takes duty on it as tea, the grocers buy it as tea from the wholesale dealers, and sell it as tea to their customers, and the customers, hiding the taste of the decoction with milk and sugar, drink it as tea. It may, of course, be pleaded that it really does not matter what it is so that it does duty by providing a vehicle for the milk and sugar; but we may at least plead that even when sold as cheap as tea, rice husks and iron filings are extremely dear. If they make a passable decoction, let us know it, and buy them at their natural price. The Government at any rate has no right to charge a tea duty on these materials.

PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

What Horace Mann Saw in Six Weeks.

On reviewing a period of six weeks, the greater part of which I spent in visiting schools in the north and middle of Prussia and in Saxony (excepting of course the time spent in going from place to place), entering the schools to hear the first recitation in the morning, and remaining till the last was completed at night, I call to mind three things about which I cannot be mistaken. In some of my opinions and inferences I may have erred, but of the following facts there can be no doubt:

1. During all this time I never saw a teacher hearing a lesson of any kind (excepting a reading or spelling lesson) with a book in his hand.

2. I never saw a teacher sitting while hearing a recitation.

3. Though I saw hundreds of schools and thousands—I think I may say, within bounds, tens of thousands—of pupils, I never saw one child undergoing punishment or arraigned for misconduct; I never saw one child in tears from having been punished or from fear of being punished.

During the above period I witnessed exercises in geography, ancient and modern; in the German language, from the explanation of the simplest words up to the belles-letters disquisition, with rules for speaking and writing; in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, surveying, and trigonometry; in bookkeeping; in civil history, ancient and modern; in natural philosophy; in botany and zoology; in mineralogy, where there were hundreds of specimens; in the endless variety of the exercises in thinking, knowledge of nature, of the world, and society; in Bible history and in Bible knowledge; and, as I before said, in no one of these cases did I see a teacher with a book in his hand. His book, his books, his library, was in his head. Promptly, without pause, without hesitation, from the rich resources of his own mind, he brought forth whatever the occasion demanded. I remember calling one morning at a country school in Saxony, where everything about the premises, and the appearance both of teacher and children, indicated very narrow pecuniary circumstances. As I entered, the teacher was just ready to commence a lesson or lecture on French history. He gave not only the events of a particular period in the history of France, but mentioned, as he proceeded, all the contemporary sovereigns of neighboring nations. The ordinary time for a lesson here, as elsewhere, was one hour. This was somewhat longer, for, toward the close, the teacher entered upon a train of thought from which it was difficult to break off, and rose to a strain of eloquence which it was delightful to hear. The scholars were all absorbed in attention. They had paper, pen and ink before them, and took brief notes of what was said. When the lesson touched on contemporary events in other nations, which, as I suppose, had been the object of previous lessons, the pupils were asked concerning them. A small text-book of history was used by the pupils, which they studied at home.

☞The Philadelphia reporters at their Christmas banquet duly honored the following toasts: "Charles Dickens, the greatest long-hand reporter in all Europe, and Henry J. Raymond, the greatest long-hand reporter of all America."—Drank in silence. "Bohemians and Bores—The Parasites of the Press." "Our Salaries—May they never decrease."

☞A divorce case in Ireland has elicited the fact that the lady was in the habit of chastising her husband with the furniture, and one occasion knocked him down and sat on his head.

☞They say that Mrs. Mike McCoole wears one of his discarded boxing gloves for a blonde chignon, while the other does duty as an auxiliary in the pannier line.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

What is Going on in the Senate When Spectators are "Politely but Firmly Banished."

PUGILISTIC PROWESS.

[From the Herald.]

The United States Senate is considered a peculiarly dignified body, and Senators the *ultima thule* of all that is grave, measured and deliberate, redolent of dignity and official *hauteur*, and overburdened with the weight of responsibility. In open session this demeanor is preserved with scrupulous etiquette, and the "potent, grave and reverend seignors" tread their measures with decorum, enforcing the rules of order stringently, and rarely, if ever, trespassing the bounds of accepted Senatorial propriety. The people who gather in the galleries do not fail to note the dignity and quiet of the Senate, which is in marked contrast with the turbulent, bedlam-like practices of the House of Representatives, where all is confusion and noise, and where the unsophisticated refuse to realize that anything like order can come out of such seeming chaos.

Unlike the House, in the Senate there is no frantic yelling of excited members who bawl out "Mister Speaker" in stentorian tones and in a chorus of a score of voices. There is no pounding of the gavel or rapid mumbling of the presiding officer's voice, or putting the question and declaring it carried without the assent or dissent of a single member. There is no confusion of words, such as "Gen'man-from-Ohio-moves-reconsider-and-lay-motion-on-table," whereby something is supposed to be laid upon a mythical table never to be resurrected. In the House, when a member indulges in rhetoric upon some important question, his colleagues crowd about him like bees surrounding their queen, or like the auditory of the masses confronting a stump orator at the hustings. This is never permitted in the Senate; for each Senator remains anchored in his seat as stiffly as old maids entertaining company in the parlor.

But there is a time in the Senate when all this assumption of dignity and propriety passes away, and that era is the executive session, when the galleries are cleared and the spectators politely but firmly banished. The doors are then closed, and, with the exception of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chief Messenger and executive clerks, no one is permitted to witness the peculiar scene of confirming or rejecting nominations or regulating treaties with foreign powers.

Then the Senate becomes a family party, happily released from the rigid propriety of entertaining company. Away goes dignity, decorum, and gravity—cigars are lighted and smoked *ad libitum*, and the secret public business is transacted very much after the fashion of a social gathering, and frequently upon the most approved plan of the free and easy style of a Canterbury Hall.

In executive session the Senators frequently quarrel, wrangle, backbite, and snarl to a degree far exceeding the extreme violence displayed occasionally in the House of Representatives; and, if the latter body be justly characterized as a "bear garden," the Senate in secret session is certainly an entire menagerie and circus, with a vast preponderance of the motley clowns over all other performers. Fortunately, however, this is hermetic and secret, no one being allowed to disclose the incidents or accidents, or to emulate even "Peeping Tom of Coventry," who went one eye on it and was stricken blind, according to the legend of Lady Godiva.

Somehow or other little things occasionally leak out, and when this and that are cunningly put together some of the incidents of the secret session become known to interested outsiders, who await with feverish anxiety the result of confirmation or rejection, and who are made either happy or miserable by the consummation. Upon exciting occasions it has been discovered that Senators have called each other pet names, such as liars, miscreants, scoundrels and falsifiers; and not unfrequently displays are made of muscular Christianity that would not discredit the pugilistic prowess of Dan Mace, John C. Heenan or Tom Sayres. Shirt collars and bosoms have been known to have suffered considerable rumpling; but as yet no Senatorial eyes have testified a proclivity to go into mourning. This is accounted for, perhaps, by a stringent rule of the Senate, which, following the precept of "Truthful James" declares it unparliamentary "to lay for that same member for to put a head on him." But this rule of the Senatorial prize-ring does not forbid punching in the ribs, or applying sole leather *a posteriori* upon aggravating occasions.

It would be difficult to imagine the erudite and abstruse Sumner indulging in vehement billingsgate, and "going in" with the recklessness of a city rough or pot-house roustabout.

Fox, in "Humpty Dumpty," could hardly provoke more merriment than to see old Zack Chandler jump over a dozen desks, bare his shirt-cuffs, and range himself with his friends for a free fight, in a ruction exceeding that at "Lannigan's Ball" or "Finnegan's Wake." Picture the special pleader and hard-faced Trumbull relaxing from his persistent attitude of "Coke on Lyttleton," and joining the merry roysterers, the gay and festive youths of the Senate in a foray upon a pet nominee put up for slaughter, *secundem artem!* Fancy the irrepressible Nye, of the invisible State of Nevada, disemboweling his *repertoire* of musty jokes, *double entendres* and merry platitudes, like a veritable Yorick, full of the infinite jest and prime good humor, indulged in as freely in executive session as he would participate in such extravagances amid a crowd of California miners! Imagine the courtly but loquacious Garrett Davis descend from his altitude on the throne of Kentucky aristocracy and condescend to take a hand in the game of Senatorial looseness, and think of the cold and dignified Sherman and Sprague and Casserly and Fenton and Howell, all acquiescing in the situation and belabering each other with naughty words *con amore!* And yet all this and much more happens; and when the Senate throws open wide its doors and the *oi pollo* resume their places in the galleries the Senatorial brows are as unruffled and their demeanor as serene as if there had been no hiatus in their deliberations or any calm had followed up the storm. To look at them none would think sugar would melt in their mouths, they are so placid and dignified, so grave and revered, so self-confident and important. But this is no imaginary picture—for of such is the executive session.

A DEAD HORSE.

Is he Worth More than the Living Animal?

The Scientific American recently contained an article on the uses to which dead horses can be applied, in the course of which it is remarked that the animal must be a remarkably good one if he is worth as much when alive as he is to the retorts and kettles of the chemist. As soon as the horse is dead, his blood is sought by the manufacturers of albumen, and by sugar refiners, and the burners of lampblack. Not a drop is allowed to go to waste.

The mane and tail are wanted for hair-cloth, seives, bow-strings and brushes. The skin is converted into leather for cart harness, for boots and shoes, and strong collars. The hoofs are used for combs, horn-work, glue, and in old times were the chief source of hartshorn, now obtained from the gas-house. The flesh is boiled down in the rendering vat, and much oil and fat is obtained from it. Some of the choice bits may find their way into cheap restaurants, and play the part of beefsteak, or help to enrich the hasty plates of soup of these establishments. The flesh left after all has been extracted from it that is of any service, is sometimes burned, to be used as manure, or is worked up into nitrogenous compounds, such as the cyanides, to be used by the photographer in taking our pictures. The stomach and intestines make valuable strings and cords for musical instruments, and out of the bones so many useful articles are manufactured that it is almost impossible to make out a complete list of them. Among them are buttons, toys, tweezers, knife-handles, rulers, cups, dominoes, balls, and the residue from all these things is burnt into bone-black to be used by the sugar-refiner, who puts in a second claim on the dead horse; and some part of the backbone is burned white to be used by the assayer in testing gold, and, when the assayer and refiner have finished with it, it is converted into super-phosphate to serve as a valuable manure on our land. The teeth are used as substitutes for ivory, and the iron shoes, if not nailed over the door to insure good fortune to the household, are worked up into excellent wrought metal. Some portion of the bone-black is converted into phosphorus for the manufacture of matches, and lately a valuable bread preparation is made of the phosphate, and medicines are prepared for the cure of consumptives.

Triumph of the American Mitrailleur.

A British journal thus concedes the merits of one of the latest triumphs of American skill—the Gatling mitrailleur. "This weapon," it says, "sixty batteries of which have been ordered for the British army, has a bore of 0.42 in., and weighs 3 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lb., the weight of the gun-carriage being 4 cwt. 3 qr. 7 lb. The lead bullet weighs 380 grains and the charge of powder 80 grains. Each battery, so far as the trials at the ranges at Plumstead Marshes and Shoeburyness have gone, will have a hitting, wounding, and killing power among broken infantry on uneven ground, at ranges of from 200 yards to 1,000 yards, of 900 a minute; but, in close column of infantry, a battery would hit 1,200 a minute. In the hands of British gunners its real military value and service uses have yet to be tried in the exigencies and vicissitudes of actual warfare. In adopting this new weapon into the service, it has been found that no class of gun can meet all requirements. Within ordinary rifle range, or up to 1,400 yards, the small Gatling was found more effective than field-guns, but with longer ranges the field-guns had the best of it. The new gun possesses a maximum of destructive power with a minimum of weight and size, is easy to maneuver, and can be fired with accuracy of aim without recoil thousands of times. The 300 or 400 mitrailleurs last ordered will be manufactured at Colt's armory, Hartford, Connecticut. As they arrive in England they will be brought to Woolwich, and will form a new and special branch of the Royal artillery, their batteries being distinct from those of the field-guns."

DRUNKENNESS.

The Remedy Applied in the Austrian Army.

It is generally understood that young persons, when first employed as pastry cooks, are permitted to surfeit themselves to their heart's content on pies and sweetmeats; the result being that in a very short time they become perfectly callous to the charms of the counter. We learn from a valuable little book, recently published in London, called "The Home Nurse," that in the Austrian army a method on a similar principle is adopted as a remedy for drunkenness; and medical reports state that out of 139 cases, 128 cures of confirmed drunkards have been effected. The plan is as follows:

The soldier taken in a state of intoxication, or purposely inebriated, is confined to his room, where his diet is carefully and amply supplied him, according to his choice. For drink, he is allowed brandy and water, in the proportion of one-third brandy to two-thirds water. All his food is prepared in a weak solution of brandy and water. Coffee, with a small quantity of brandy, is also allowed him. At first the treatment throws the patient into a constant state of intoxication, and he sleeps much. At the end of three or four days he takes a dislike to his food and drink, and asks for a change, which request, were it acceded to, would entirely prevent the completion of the cure. On the contrary, it must now be persevered in, until the patient can no longer swallow food or drink, and even the smell revolts and nauseates the stomach, when the cure may be considered as effected. The shortest time for the continuance of the treatment is seven days; the longest, nine. In order to prevent the congestion which might ensue, the patient must now be given gentle emetics—that is, one grain of emetic in a bottle of water, a wine-glassful to be taken every quarter of an hour, in the morning fasting. This is followed by forty grains of magnesia, daily, given in broth or gruel, placing the patient at first on a low, light diet, and then gradually increasing to his orginal rations. If, during the first part of the treatment, spitting of blood or convulsions should result, it must not be persevered in; therefore, this mode of remedy cannot, on any pretence whatever, be adopted but by a medical man. In Russia, drunkenness is also treated as a disease, and certain strong aromatic preparations are used as curative means. As a temporary remedy, to restore the unfortunate victim to a state of sobriety, give him from ten to twelve drops of spirits of ammonia in a wine-glass of water. This will be sufficient in a common case; but if the person is positively drunk, it may be necessary to give the dose a second time, in which case it will generally act as an emetic (an advantage), when a short sleep will ensue, and the patient will wake restored. None but a medical man may venture to apply the ammonia to the nostrils, as not only injurious, but fatal effects might ensue.

ENGLISH SHERIFFS.

An Office That is a Bore and an Expense.

On Saturday, November 12, that day being "the morrow of Saint Martin," all the functionaries of the Court of Exchequer in London assembled in that court to nominate, according to very ancient custom, the list of sheriffs for the ensuing year. However it may have been regarded in bygone days, the office of sheriff is now looked upon as a bore and expense, and none are anxious to hold it, unless they be nouveaux riches, who desire to get a certain position in their county. Numbers of gentlemen accordingly say, like the men in the parable, "I pray you have me excused," but they are not let off unless there is really a substantial reason. When the list is complete it is submitted to the Queen. The names of three gentlemen are put down for each county, and the Queen pricks with a pin the one to be selected. This is almost invariably the first, and the second comes on for duty next year.

In the county of Westmoreland the office of sheriff was for centuries hereditary in the family of the Earls of Thanet, but the last Earl died a few years ago, then the title became extinct, and the sheriffs for Westmoreland are now appointed in the ordinary way, from among the gentlemen in the county.

The sheriffs are always bound to meet the judges of assize, escort and attend them in court. In former days this used to be done, especially in the case of wealthy men, with much pomp and parade, the sheriff being accompanied by a considerable guard in his own liveries, called javelin men. "My Lord Judge" when he arrived in postchariot and four at the entrance of the assize city was met by the sheriff in his state coach and cortege, and escorted in solemn form to his lodging—judges never go to hotels when on an assize—when the cathedral bells rang their loudest peal. Nowadays, instead of a carriage and four, the judge—whose salary, on account of decreased traveling expenses, is reduced by £500 a year—comes like anybody else in a corner of the express train, and instead of an escort of a hundred retainers in splendid livery, generally finds a detachment of the county police. Once or twice in recent years judges have considered that they have not met with a reception sufficiently dignified, and have fined the sheriff heavily. The high sheriff is the first officer in a county after the lord lieutenant. It is remarkable in looking through the lists of high sheriffs of counties to see, in many cases, the same families serving during several centuries.

CURING HER.

How a Case of Hypochondria Was Disposed Of.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Professional men play odd tricks pretty much in the same way that history repeats itself. We hear of a case in point—the incident having occurred a few days since—in which a lady in Madison avenue, and a doctor whose office is in Fifth avenue, and who is well known for his brusque eccentricities, were the principal performers. The lady had been afflicted with indolence, and what is vulgarly known as "dumpishness," for some time, and fancied that she was seriously ill. Her husband, a sensible, kind-hearted man, gave way to her humor until his patience became exhausted. He sought to have her take exercise and to forget the troubles which appeared to afflict her. She could not be persuaded to take regular morning walks, and finally became so ill, in her own estimation, that the family physician was called in. He at once saw what the trouble was, and prescribed some harmless compound which she said afforded her no relief. Thereupon the lady took a great dislike to him, and insisted upon her husband finding another physician. The husband met Dr. ——, well known, as we have observed, for his peculiarities, and described to him the condition of his wife and his domestic troubles. "Pooh! pooh!" ejaculated the doctor, "she has the 'mulligrubs.' Be at home to-morrow afternoon, and I'll cure her." The next afternoon was bright and beautiful, balmy almost as summer; doctor called at the appointed time; the wife was confined to her bed. The doctor closed the chamber door, and proceeded to take off his hat, coat, and boots; this done he deliberately threw himself upon the bed beside his patient. Quick as lightning, the lady, who was supposed to be so weak from sickness, jumped up, ran screaming out of the room, rushed down stairs, and would have made her way into the street had not her husband arrested her at the front door. The poor, afflicted woman has so far recovered as to be able to run up a good sized bill at Lord & Taylor's. The prescription seems to have been as efficient as a dose of calomel.

An Englishman Convinced about "German Organization."

A correspondent before Paris tells the following story: "'The German Organization.' How much we have heard of that lately from all sorts of different sources, its excellence, its promptitude, how it never breaks down under any strain! Among others, I have borne tribute to its merits; but the most whimsical tribute I have yet heard was exacted from a Briton, who is with the headquarters of Prince George of Saxony. I have the story from the gentleman himself. He had been dining with Prince George, and was on his way to his quarters along the chaussee. On his road, he came upon a proviant wagon, one of whose wheels had broken, and the concern was in the mud. Not for long, though. Presently the wagoner produced another wheel in a matter-of-fact way, that seemed to convey that he had an unlimited quantity of extra wheels on top. The new wheel was put on, and the wagon rolled. Our countryman, comparatively a new comer, had heard much of the Prussian organization. Here, to his hand, as if he had ordered the rehearsal, was a specimen. Far away from a wheelwright, a wagon suddenly breaks a wheel at midnight, so thorough is the organization, that a new wheel is on and the vehicle under way again in less than ten minutes. Our countryman followed Capt. Cuttle's counsel by making a note of this illustration, intending, no doubt, after the manner of a Briton, to write there anent to the Times. Before going into his house, he happened to look into a shed which had been allocated as the dwelling house of a gig, in which he had a few days before invested. The wheel of his gig was gone. It was the wheel of his gig that he had seen stuck on to the proviant wagon. He went to bed, trying, as he might, to digest this last phase to his illustration of the 'German Organization.'"

☞The American Register of London publishes a list, filling nearly two columns, of Americans now in Italy. Rome and Florence are particularly full, and living there is found to be pleasant, cheap and tranquil, now that the great question of Italy's capital has been finally settled.

☞Marriage a la American is the thing among San Francisco Chinese, but the women fancy that they are not married at all unless they are kissed by all the American spectators of the ceremony. It is somewhat hazardous to kiss a Chinese woman, on account of the paint.

☞The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has received the gift of a wasp nest which is 3½ feet around lengthways and 2¾ feet in circumference.

☞Beecher says: "Some have supposed that a meek man was one who, when he was hit first, did not hit back. I despise such meekness as that."

"RICHNESS."

Fun Alive in an Ohio Town—"Gnawed by the Cancer of Gossip"

LADIES ON THEIR MUSCLE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The goodly city of Marion, in our own beautiful State, has had a sensation, a genuine one, and wouldn't take money for the experience. Like most communities whose census don't figure in the hundred thousands, it is gnawed by the cancer of gossip, which spares neither high nor low, sacred nor secular. And, as usual, the unruly member is wagged in a mouth naturally unguarded by beard, and yet sweet to look upon; but whether owned by a wicked widow or disappointed maiden, is not definitely conveyed.

The story goes that a female, a member in good standing of the—well, no matter what church—having a mortal apprehension of naughty young men, was in the habit of whispering, with certain insinuating looks and shakes of the head, whenever she saw the boys and girls frolicking, that Mr. So-and-so was altogether too intimate with Miss So-and-so; that their conduct at singing-school, or some equally common-place occasion, was perfectly scandalous, and if Miss So-and-so was a daughter of hers she would lock her up in a room until she learned to behave herself becomingly.

Now this sort of prudence and conservatism met with hearty indorsement for a time, at least as long as its effect did not reach the parties addressed or some intimate friend, and the female conservator of public morals passed for a paragon of excellence. Encouraged—emboldened, in fact—by the general assent to her insinuations, she devoted herself to a wholesale dissemination of gossip and petty slander, which by and by got half the town by the ears, bred strife between families, and threatened disruption of the church with which the vixen was connected. This could not last, and it became a serious question with those better disposed how to rid themselves of the intolerable nuisance of a woman who was exactly what Lady Macbeth desired her husband to be. She looked like the innocent flower, but was the serpent under it. Various plans were discussed. Some advised infinitesimal doses of emetics and purgatives to produce sickness enough to keep the gossip at home in a wretched condition of health; others prescribed blisters to her feet; others again proposed to get up a story of the death of a rich relative in California, bequeathing her property and cash upon condition that she would go thither to live. But none of these schemes came to a head—first, because when put to the test, no one could be found to undertake the task, and lastly, because there was no necessity, as the sequel will show. It so happened, that some of the frolicksome boys were uncharitable enough to believe that the gossip by no means believed all she told about the young folks' naughtiness, but occupied the same relative position as the fox that pronounced certain clusters of grapes sour, and they too were determined to take vengeance. The plan was very simple, being nothing more or less than to ask every one not in their secret if they heard what Mrs. or Miss (here the name of the gossip was given) said about Mr. So and So? (Here the name of the pastor of the church was given.) Of course they had not and then followed a circumstantial statement of the alleged remark, which was of a character so personal and wicked withal that it can not be repeated here. The thing, however, took like infection, spread like fire on a prairie, and soon reached the gossip's ear. She was furious. She ran wildly about from house to house among her acquaintances in vain effort to trace the author of the infamous and scandalous slander. Meanwhile her often-belied neighbors were rubbing themselves with glee at the fun, and could hardly conceal their enjoyment of her frantic misery, even in her presence. It was determined that she who sowed the wind should reap the whirlwind, nor can it be told what the result would have been if the infuriated female had not met at last on the public street a good wife who candidly owned up that she had heard the story from her husband, and in turn told it to a lady acquaintance. A moment's reflection would have shown the gossip that this was nothing more than a hundred others had done, but she had long passed the point of reason, and quick as a flash she was into the good wife's face with a bunch of fives that tore the skin like briars. On the defensive, the assailed lady did the best she could to save her beauty, and screamed for assistance. A woman's screams in the streets of a quiet country town soon rally a crowd, and in a few minutes stores and lounging places were emptied, and everybody was running to the point of attraction. The head-gear had disappeared from both contestants, both faces looked like beefsteaks, and the place was littered with torn dry goods. The crowd applauded. "Go it, gals!" shouted one; "give her rats!" shouted another; and all laughed and yelled themselves hoarse at the fun. Fortunately the husband of the lady appeared upon the scene, and rushed to the rescue, but too late to save his wife from a condition of countenance that will prevent her receiving calls on New Year's Day. The gossip has kept close quarters ever since, and what is even harder to accomplish, a close mouth; but the public are promised a rich enjoyment of full particulars in a suit for slander, in which all the members of the church are concerned; all, at least, will figure as principals or witnesses.

PERILS OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

The Wife of a Wealthy Editor Runs Away with a Boy.

[From the New York Times.]

At Locust Grove, a settlement in Newtown, Queen's county, the house of Mr. Groff, an editor of a tobacco journal, and seemingly well to do, was, a few days since, found open, and the furniture, household utensils and valuables, together with the family, among the missing. It seems that about two months since Mr. Groff started on a commercial trip to Europe, and took with him his little daughter, a child of ten years of age, leaving Mrs. Groff, a handsome and engaging woman of thirty-five years of age, to await his return, which is expected soon. All the luxuries that a fond and doting husband could lavish upon his wife—a handsome carriage, horses, splendid furniture, a house fitted up with all the modern improvements, books, paintings, &c.—were hers, together with an interesting little daughter, the pride of the household. Cash in bank, ample for every exigency, was left for the disposal of the wife. Hardly had Mr. Groff got beyond the shores of the country on his outward-bound trip, before a visitor made his appearance in the person of a young, sleek-looking man, with down on his upper lip, whose attentions to the wife and mother began to attract notice. This personage was a Mr. Latting, not yet twenty-one years of age. It is reported that he has been seen coming from the house late at night, and, instead of making his exit from the natural opening, leaping out of a bed-room window. Sunday night furniture began to be removed, and before morning not a vestige appeared. The horses were found in a stable at Hunter's Point, where the couple had left them after taking the ferryboat for New York. The whereabouts of the parties are not now known. A week or two since Mrs. Groff commenced to make up extra dresses, and the supposition is that they left for Europe.

Temporary Suspension of a Kansas Man.

[From the Louisville (Kan.) Reporter.]

A stock-raiser living near Wamego met with a miraculous escape from death. A few days ago Mr. M—— had an occasion to repair the roof of a building which he had built for the protection of his stock. Climbing to the top of the building, a distance of eighteen feet, he proceeded to make necessary repairs, which were soon completed. As he was about to descend on the side of the roof—it being somewhat slippery—he lost his footing and soon found himself slipping over the edge of the roof, when, suddenly, his corduroys catching on a spike, which chanced to be driven only part way in a scantling, he hung, suspended between heaven and earth, feet and head down, and no person within a mile of his cries for assistance. In this position he hung, wriggling like an angle-worm, with a determination of holding out as long as possible, all this time endeavoring to loosen himself, by either breaking the spike or rending his corduroys; but spike or corduroys would neither break nor rent, nor could he get loose. There he was, hanging like a piece of jerked buffalo meat, and there, probably, he would have hung for days, had it not been for a trained pony which had been taught to come at his call. But another obstacle was in the way here; pony was tied, as well as the rider, but, by continuous whistling and extraordinary coaxing, pony finally broke loose and trotted to his master's assistance, when the unfortunate stock raiser was enabled to get a footing on the back of his pony, and raise a stock of corduroy and human flesh from the spike that had but a short time before held him suspended firmly only four feet from the precious soil of Wabaunsee county.

☞At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Science, held in San Francisco, Professor George Davidson, of the Coast Survey, stated that true diamonds had recently been found in Arizona, the specimens having been brought in by prospecting miners, among a great variety of minerals, including rubies and garnets. It is stated that these miners, not recognizing the rough diamonds, had thrown away some large and valuable specimens. The largest diamond brought to San Francisco will, it is estimated, weigh three carats, when cut and polished, and will then be worth $500. The Alta California says that diamonds have been found in fifteen or twenty different localities of California, but all were of small size, the largest not exceeding 7¼ grains, or weighing less than three carats. There are large so-called "California diamonds" exhibited in the shops of San Francisco, but they are only beautifully clear crystal quartz. The true diamond is found in the gravel deposits of the gold placers, but it is asserted that washings for diamonds would not prove remunerative.

☞The Medical Record records the somewhat remarkable fact that of 87,822 soldiers, who were wounded during the American war, only four cases of gunshot wound of the heart were reported.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thos. W. Riley against Robert Easton. } In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, and improvements thereon, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville railroad 11 miles from Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., plff., against Geo. H. Kise, dft.

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 10,243, 10,246 and 10,247, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 17th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Geo. H. Kise, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] months,

A house and lot on the south side of [illegible] street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, [illegible] to Kise by J. W. Davis. See deed book [illegible], page [illegible]. Levied upon as the property of Geo. H. Kise to satisfy said executions.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., against Henry Gabel.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 10,219, that issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 17th day of October, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months,

A frame cottage house and lot on the south side of Market street, just above Johnston street. Levied upon as the property of Henry Gabel.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. B. Caldwell, &c., against Ed. Merkley, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,301.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the leasehold and unexpired term, together with the improvements thereon, on a lease executed by James Guthrie to Amelia Weinedel bearing date the 1st day of ——, 1864, for the term of 20 years from the 1st day of September, 1864.

The demised premises are described as follows: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, having a front on Chestnut of 20 feet, and extending northwardly the same width 161 feet to an alley. The purchaser to take the property subject to all the terms, stipulations and agreements in said lease.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Ins. Co., plff., against A. Frentz, deft.

By virtue of an execution, No. 11,128, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 5th day of Nov. 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said A. Frentz, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, a two-story frame house and lot, on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. See deed book 134, page 168, Jefferson County Clerk's office, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., plff., against Elias Childers, dft.

BY virtue of an execution No. 11,137, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 24th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Elias Childers, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, A [illegible] house and lot on the corner of Fulton and Van Buren streets, having a front of 35 feet, [illegible] back 105 feet. Levied upon more or less, and [illegible] to satisfy the debt, as the property of Elias Childers, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

de28

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Propr
no8 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.
New Orleans, Oct 1870.
oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 d1y

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
30 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
25 do White do do;
20 cases Ballardvale do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
20 bales Yellow do;
150 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Ellerton
10 do Nashua
20 do Clarion
20 do Hamilton
5 do Pemberton
5 do Naumkeag
5 do Arlington
10 do Massachusetts
} Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
15 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.
de21

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.
de21

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IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR
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COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
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Bill Heads,
Circulars,
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AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE
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Call and see specimens and learn prices.
J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.
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Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch Co.
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561 Broadway, New York,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S., and have authorized them to sell their great EUREKA ALUMINUM GOLD WATCHES for Three Dollars, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This Watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases, Ladies' and Gents' size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the EXACT COLOR OF GOLD, WHICH IT ALWAYS RETAINS; it will stand the test of the strongest acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being one-fourth lighter. The works are all made by machinery, the same as the well-known American Watch. We pack the Watch safely in a small box and send it by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $3.50; fifty cents for packing and postage. A key is sent free with each Watch. Money should be sent by Post-office money order or in a registered letter. Address all orders and communications to
J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers,
561 Broadway, New York.
de3 ThSa&Tu1y

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Twelve lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 50 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion [illegible]

[illegible]

All advertisements, except for established business houses with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington merchants have done a fine business through the holidays.

Butter brings from 25 to 40 cents per pound in the Lexington markets.

The Fayette Democratic Convention is set for the 9th day of January next.

Thanksgiving articles, for various and divers lunches, presents, &c., find full representation in our exchanges.

The children of the Orphan Asylum at Lexington were treated to a grand supper on Thursday night through the liberality of the citizens of that place.

The editor of the Elizabethtown News complains of the decline of the old-time hospitality in that town, and says that only when Gabriel shall blow his trumpet the people may get together to say farewell, but not until then does he expect to see any general gathering.

The Paducah Kentuckian fills its columns with various enigmatic references to "chalked hats" and a certain organization—"the Knights of the Chalked Hats." There may be some local interest in the matter, but it is not portable.

The Directors of the Big Sandy railroad applied to the City Council of Lexington on Thursday evening for the amount of the subscription of the city of Lexington to said road. The matter was referred to a select committee to see if the conditions on which said subscription was voted had been complied with.

The young gentlemen of Bourbon will give one of their grand hops at the Bourbon House on the evening of the 5th of January. These hops are in no sense of the word public balls. They are gotten up by subscription, and all others, except those who are asked to subscribe to them, when invited are expected to attend free of charge. The recipient of an invitation can feel as much complimented as though he or she were invited to a private party.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Akerman voted for a colored Radical candidate in Elbert county, Georgia.

The Mississippi Legislature meets at Jackson on the first Tuesday in January.

A man was arrested in Savannah for barking like a dog at one of the candidates.

A number of persons have been frozen to death in Georgia during the present cold spell.

Cotton is carried from Neosho, Texas, to New Orleans by rail for $1 40 per hundred pounds.

The people of East Tennessee are strongly opposed to the proposal to form that part of Tennessee into a new State.

The increase in the transportation of guano over the Georgia Central Railroad this year is 14,633,914 pounds; salt 20,078, and lime 91,907 pounds.

Union J. Wilder, an orphan boy, 19 years of age, fell on the ice while skating at Macon, Georgia, and fractured his skull so severely as to cause his death.

A reward of $3,000 is offered for the arrest and punishment of the men who, under the firm name of Clayton & Williams, recently defrauded the banks of New Orleans of a large sum of money.

The Attorney General of Virginia has advised Sheriffs that they will have no authority to collect taxes after December 31, 1870. Under the present law, neither the Sheriff nor the County Treasurer are authorized to collect next year. This matter will demand the immediate attention of the Legislature, and is likely to create some trouble.

A steam grist mill at or near Calhoun Station, in Lowndes county, Georgia, was blown up on Thursday, 15th instant, resulting in the instant death of six negro laborers and the severe wounding of sixteen others. A little son of Mr. Alexander was in the mill a short time before it blew up, and is reported missing. It is feared he was killed. There was no insurance on the property.

All the railroads in the State of Mississippi have agreed to take State money for all freights and passage over their roads in future. Gov. Alcorn has issued a proclamation to this effect, and enjoins all officers to receive the same at par for all fees and wages due them from the State. He earnestly requests the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State to take the money at par for all taxes due.

Of the Louisiana sugar crop the Pioneer, published in the parish of St. John the Baptist, says: "The sugar planters of this parish seem to be well pleased with the yield of the cane lately; the weather has been very favorable for the cane, and accounts partly for the larger yield than was expected at the beginning of the rolling season. Some cane yields, as we are told, two hogsheads per acre, and one and a half hogsheads appears to be the average yield. The only drawback in rolling is the lack of water, as we had unusually little rain this fall, and most of the water ponds are dry, so that many of our planters are obliged to employ pumps at the river to supply their sugar-houses."

Mr. David Kirkpatick, a quiet citizen living about one mile from Lancaster, South Carolina, was, on Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, called to the door of his residence and shot down. He lived several hours after the deed was committed and remained sensible to the last, and gave his dying testimony as to who the assassin was. This being the first outrage of the kind that has taken place in that county, the whole population manifest a searching disposition to ferret out the guilty party. Politics, it is thought, had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a Conservative, but never took an active part in politics. It was discoverd, shortly after its occurrence, that he had been shot with his own gun, supposed to have been stolen from the house while the family were at supper in the kitchen. Suspicion resting upon a colored boy, Edom Hammond, who had recently been discharged from the service of Mr. Kirkpatrick, and whom the deceased affirmed was his murderer, he was arrested on Sunday evening and lodged in jail.

We said the other day that ZACK CHANDLER was one of Detroit's Senatorial sucklings; to which the Free Press replies: "He never did anything of the kind; he was brought up on the bottle." We withdraw the remark. We were not aware that he was brought up on the bottle. We knew, though, that he had been on the bottle ever since he was brought up.

Intelligence comes to us from the antipodes that an archæological committee have been rambling among the ruins of the sacred cities of Ceylon, and that "photographs have been taken of the ruins of Anuradhapura, showing the places where the Mihinda meditated and preached, and the Be tree where BUDDHAGHOSHA recited his Visuddhimagga." We care little or nothing about Anauradhapura and the Mihinda, but we must confess that we would like most deucedly to have a reliable photograph of that Be tree.

ROBESON has declined to run for United States Senator, and will remain in the Cabinet. This is truly loyal in ROBESON. When a man feels, and is conscious that his country feels, that his presence at the head of the Navy is worth a fleet of iron-clads and a brigade of horse marines to his country, and declines Senatorial honors for the sake of enjoying and of enabling his country to enjoy the luxury of that feeling, it may be said of him, as ARISTOTLE says of GEORGE III., that he sheds a luster upon his name which his family should box up and keep.

It is said that JO. JEFFERSON enabled the teller of a New York bank to identify him by repeating a passage from RIP VAN WINKLE, and an exchange suggests that most prominent actors might successfully adopt the plan—that JOHN OWENS might lay down his check and say "Jess so, Judge;" that LUCILLE WESTERN might cry "me che-ild, me che-ildren," and that FORREST might seize the teller by the throat, and yell "liar, slave," after which there could be no question of identity. But there are the leading blondes of the ballet—how would the banks identify *them*? There is individuality in voice and manner, but doosed little in legs.

The early piety of the Nashville Union and American thus crops out at the dawn of the new year: "No matter how selfish and self-willed we have been through the year, how carelessly we have wronged others, or how bitterly we have ourselves been hurt, as the old year draws near its close, we are constrained to put aside all our unkindly feeling, all our resentment, and come somewhat into the realization of what the angels meant when they sang their song of good will and peace so many Christmases ago." The man who can thus piously slop over in contemplating the crosses and the cusses of the dying year, has surely reached that point of Christian charity and disinterested benevolence at which he feels that he would not willingly pass away from earth without the pleasure of lending you a dollar and a half. Say what you will, there are some of us who are not totally depraved.

It is again denied that Gen. GRANT said that "if he were not President of the United States he would hold Senator SUMNER personally responsible for his language, and demand satisfaction of him." For our part, we never said that he did say it. We may have observed incidentally, in a chronological review of the remarkable events of the age, that Gen. GRANT remarked to the bystanders while taking his customary cocktail at the San Domingo Saloon the day after the attack upon him in the Senate, that, if it wouldn't look too much like a Numidian lion crushing a soft-shell crab, he would go over with BABCOCK and the Cabinet and take SUMNER by the dastardly collar of his coat and wear him out against the ground as a warning to all who dare to lift a hand against their country's anointed. *This* we may have said; it is very likely we did; but we said nothing of either GRANT or SUMNER in connection with personal responsibility, or anything of that sort.

"What," asks a correspondent, "do the newspapers mean by 'standard news?'" Why, you see, when the press reporters at Washington become a little hard up for fresh intelligence, as they do about once a week, they telegraph us that Secretary BOUTWELL is going to resign, that Secretary ROBESON is about to be married, and that Chief Justice CHASE writes to say that he won't be well enough to resume business within the next six or eight months. And this is what the newspapers call standard news. These items of intelligence are custom-made, and never wear out. Although they have been used regularly every week or so for the last, goodness knows how long, they read just as fresh now as they did at the start. Of course we all know that BOUTWELL couldn't be hired to resign, that ROBESON can't get anybody to have him, and that a nomination for the Presidency would find CHASE with the constitution of a cast-iron HERCULES; but, at the same time, we all have a natural craving for the sort of news in question, and we must have it some how or other, and must have it often.

Speaking of the cowardly silence of Northern Democratic Senators in the case of the McCreery Arlington-property outrage, the Detroit Post observes: "Not a solitary Democrat rebuked it as wrong and disloyal. Not one denounced LEE's treason or declared MCCREERY's admiration for a rebel discreditable." We do not remember much about the circumstance, being unavoidably absent from the Senate chamber at the time, but we can hardly believe this thing the Post tells us. In fact, if it were told by any other living man but the Post, we wouldn't believe it. And even if we would, we couldn't. That any solitary Democratic Senator should fail upon any occasion whatever to denounce LEE's treason or to declare MCCREERY's admiration for a rebel discreditable is so inexpressibly revolting to every sense of justice, loyalty, patriotism and religion, to say nothing of its disastrous effects upon the minor virtues, that we hope for the sake of our common humanity that the Post, so conspicuous for the pious care with which it sifts before publishing its political intelligence, has been approached in an unguarded moment by some subsidized Washington news-monger and made the victim of misplaced confidence. That's what *we* hope.

Another Speck in the East.

Roumania has declared her independence. Another trigger is touched, and another Jack-in-the-box pops up, flourishing a sword. The opportune sequence and celerity with which the new phases of the Eastern question keep pace with the success of Prussian arms in France give to recent events in Europe the appearance of a programme prearranged in the dynastic interests of the crowned kinsmen who control Russia and Prussia.

For generations Russia has intrigued and fought for Constantinople, the ancient seat of her religion and the gateway to the great Eastern basin of Europe. Growing in power as the Ottoman Empire declined, she saw the glittering prize almost within her grasp in 1853, but Western Europe protected the "sick man," and baffled her hopes. It is now evident that she has for a valuable consideration fostered the formation of a German Empire under the scepter of her Czar's uncle. The whole movement seems now to have been directed in accordance with her wishes, and has been so conducted as to paralyze the power of Austria, dismember Turkey, disrupt the Anglo-French alliance and engage France in a desperate war with united Germany.

The attitude of Russia ever since the beginning of the present war shows that she had cut out Prussia's work and stood ready to keep off all meddlers. The union of Moldavia and Wallachia, under the Hospodariate of a Hohenzollern, and the continuance of the war by Prussia after Sedan and until Russia could make ready to back up the rebellion of Roumania, can be accounted for only upon the hypothesis of a secret understanding between the Czar and his uncle. Without some such understanding it is very improbable that Russia would ever have stood Godmother to the new German Empire.

Roumania is the new political designation applied by occidental writers to the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia in European Turkey. These lie on the Black Sea and on opposite sides of the mouth of the Danube. Their united area is over 40,000 square miles, supporting a population of about three millions and a half, composed of Wallachs, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Franks, Russians, Servians and Gypsies. The people are employed chiefly in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, the soil being very fertile and popular education very backward. The dominant religion is the Greek, and the government rests upon civil, commercial and canonical codes administered by the hospodar under the suzerainty of the Porte, and the protectorate of the co-signatory powers of the Paris treaty of 1856. The army is said to number about 60,000 men of all arms, and both the boyars, or nobles, and the peasantry clad in sheepskins, have long been noted for their warlike courage.

These two principalities have been the theater of many wars and the scene of innumerable insurrections and sanguinary outbreaks. Ever since the time of PETER the Great, they have been a bone of contention between Turkey and Russia, and have frequently been occupied and held for short periods by Russian armies. Russian intrigue has been busy among the people for more than a hundred years, and has latterly addressed itself to the formation of a national party aiming at a complete separation from Turkey and a final annexation to Russia. ALEXANDER COUZA was elected by the boyars in 1858 hospodar for life over both principalities, each having a separate organization, but since the successes of Prussia began in 1866 they have been united by a revolution under the management of Russia and Prussia into one consolidated principality under the sway of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern.

In the fulness of time, while Prussia has her foot upon the neck of prostrate France, Prince CHARLES plays his part in the programme, proclaims the independence of Roumania and trusts to the Czar and to the Khedive of Egypt to overawe Turkey, or, failing in that, to drive the Osmanlis out of Europe and either annex Turkey to Russia or convert it into a great Greek kingdom under the protectorate of Russia. Verily, if the latter can satisfy King WILLIAM as to his share of the spoil, there is no power now able to object to any new map of Europe they may choose to ordain. It is evident that the London Conference must either dissolve the partnership between these two giants of the earth, or meet only to ratify their resolutions.

☞ It is said that some of the merchants of New York are apprehensive that SCHENCK will involve us in a war with England. It certainly does look a little as if the sending of such a man over there ought to be considered sufficient grounds for war, but, inasmuch as Spain has stood SICKLES without a fight, we really think that a Christian nation like Great Britain ought to make an effort to stand SCHENCK.

☞ A correspondent at Danville writes, "I would like to know something further about the famous Schleswig-Holstein question. Has it been settled finally, or is it likely to come up again? What is your understanding about it?" We haven't got any understanding about it. What little we ever had we closed out at fifty per cent. below cost long ago.

☞ South Carolina papers say that ROBERTSON, of that State, did n't pay the Legislature but forty thousand dollars for his re-election to the United States Senate. If he has the peculiarly fine eye for business which is the leading characteristic of most Radical Senators, he can easily make twice that amount during a single session of Congress.

☞ It is understood that Senator SUMNER will entertain his political friends at Washington with private theatricals this winter, and that as soon as Congress reassembles he will open the season with a very fine dramatization of Admiral PORTER's letter to Secretary WELLES. Front seats to be reserved for the President and the Admiral.

☞ They are trying to make up a match between the Prince Imperial of France, aged sixteen years, and the daughter of the Crown Prince of Prussia, aged ten—the marriage to take place four years hence. The only serious difficulty in the way of the scheme is, we believe, the young lady's aversion to long engagements.

☞ The corner-stone of a duel has been laid at Atlanta with appropriate ceremonies. The contractors are said to be an ex-Federal soldier and Dr. SAMUEL BARD, editor of the True Georgian. In the words of MOORE—

Oh, blame not the Bard if he fly to the bowers
Where pistols and coffee are waiting for two.

☞ A Radical organ says "the nation will not believe that President GRANT and his Cabinet and supporters are an association of corrupt intriguers because Mr. SUMNER says so." Certainly not. The nation believes it, not because Mr. SUMNER says so, but simply because it is so.

☞ It is complained of Congress that it refused to authorize the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the income tax. The expediency of the thing needs no inquiring into. It is as plain as was the carbuncle on SCHENCK's cheek.

☞ The press are still speculating as to what killed Punchinello. We think it likely the name had something to do with it. There are dozens of newspapers gradually dying in this country under the effects of names that are enough to break down the constitution of a mule.

☞ JOHN A. LOGAN thinks that the Illinois Legislature should elect a man to the United States Senate without any regard whatever to moral or intellectual qualifications for the position. At least, we suppose he does, as he is a candidate for the place himself.

☞ BEECHER announced the other Sunday that thereafter he would decline to do gratis advertising for people by reading their notices from the pulpit. It is understood that he has adopted the Police Gazette's schedule of prices, and now charges forty cents a line.

☞ It is thought by some that Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, will be elected to the United States Senate. If he had JOHN A. LOGAN's impudence he could get the position easily enough. But then, there would be nothing left of LOGAN.

☞ Mrs. ELIZABETH C. D. STANTON's physician advises her to talk as little as possible. It is a great pity that ANTHONY and DICKINSON and LOGAN and the rest of the lot don't employ the same physician.

☞ An exchange declares that "General SCHENCK will start upon his mission as Minister to England with the confidence of the country." This he may do, but there is little or no hope that he will start back with it.

☞ It is the opinion of a late Green-Line excursionist, who was here buying a large stock of goods the other day, that some of the most thorough-bred hogs in Cincinnati are to be found going on two legs.

☞ The Patent Office Report is now to be published every week. This is certainly much better than having it once a year, but we shall never be quite satisfied until we get it regularly every day.

☞ Somebody at Atlanta sends us a long communication about AKERMAN, which we must decline to publish. We want to read nothing more about AKERMAN—except his obituary.

☞ Boston has a National Gallery of Fallen Heroes. Admiral PORTER's portrait is not included in the catalogue, although it has been painted at least a hundred times since his fall.

☞ It is said that the King of Prussia is a little tired of his attempt to subdue the French, and is anxious to get BEN BUTLER and JOE HOOKER to take the contract off his hands.

☞ It must be a source of great pride to the world to know that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has circumnavigated it.

Temperance Must Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitters that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor convey them to the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water chills and [illegible] the stomach, if they are sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produces and promotes indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

The Remarkable Properties

of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from pulmonary, bronchial, or asthmatic complaints, require them. For coughs and colds they are efficacious.

☞ Glycerined Camphor Ice, Olein, Cold Cream and all effective preparations for chapped hands, faces, lips, &c., are prepared daily by Newman & Colgan, Druggists, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

Pure Irish Whisky.

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill *will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Deafness.

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil" is the only known curative. Sold by Springer & Bro., Market street, between Third and Fourth, at 50c and $1.

The Louisville Female College.

A good time to enter school is when the classes are commencing a new study. Now in this institution seven classes commence several new studies the first week in January. Inquire of S. Prettyman, A. M., President. de28&31 d2*

Holiday Bows,

ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, dress shirts, underwear, suspenders, &c., in great variety, selling cheap at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de28 d5

Globe Flower Cough Syrup.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Flower Syrup, in another column. This celebrated lung remedy is regarded by all who have tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered, for the cure of colds, coughs, asthma, &c. Like a true friend, the more we use it and know it the better we like it. It is pleasant to take, and, unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any nauseating drug, and will not disagree with the most delicate constitution. We advise all who have disease of the lungs, such as incipient consumption, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., to try at once a bottle of Globe Flower Syrup.

Read the testimony of the greatest philanthropist of the age, Hon. George Peabody:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 2d, 1869.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am gratified to inform you that the Globe Flower Cough Syrup has been of great benefit to me. I have been suffering with throat and lung disease for some time, and used many of the most celebrated remedies on the continent, and can conscientiously say that none proved so pleasant and beneficial, in my case, as your remedy.

With my good wishes for your success, I am,
Yours respectfully,
de22 eod tf GEORGE PEABODY.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
dec9 d30 114 Third street.

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, caruncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON.
de23 dtf

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) Pure California Brandy.

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents.
oc29 d2aw W&S3m

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

underwear, closing out cheap, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. dec28 d5

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

MARRIED.

BUTTORFF—TRIGG—At the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Trigg, Esq., Oldham county, Ky., on the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Rule, Mr. WM. O BUTTORFF to Miss L. VIRGINIA TRIGG.

DIED.

BLANKENBAKER—At his residence, in Shelby county, Ky., Dec. 28, 1870, Mr. LEWIS BLANKENBAKER, in the 85th year of his age.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 60.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
de2 103½ FOURTH ST.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.
KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 719.
18, 75, 66, 34, 80, 39, 17, 48, 29, 12.
KENTUCKY CLASS 720.
51, 3, 2, 14, 67, 23, 21, 33, 61, 10.
Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice-Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

Boils, carbuncles, eruptions and pimples on the face, sallowness of the complexion, general debility, are brought about by an impure state of the blood. Rosadalis has been found to be a permanent cure for this class of diseases.

WILSON, N.C., May 11.

I hereby certify that during the summer and fall of 186[illegible] I was severely afflicted with carbuncles—having had at one time 14 large carbuncles and 13 ordinary boils. I suffered so much from them that I could not get out of the house half the time for several months. Being induced to try the Extract of Rosadalis, I was entirely cured by one bottle of this truly valuable medicine.
de24 deod3w W. A. DARDEN, Sr.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodly

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap16 Saly

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no21 deod3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. ly31 eodly

RELIGIOUS.

St. Paul's Church.

BISHOP CUMMINS will preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow morning and evening and administer the rite of confirmation at the hour of evening service.

Christ Church.

THE regular monthly sermon to children will be preached by Rev. Dr. Norton, in Christ Church, on Sunday (New Year's Day), at 7½ p. m. The public invited. Seats free. de31 d2*

Spiritualism.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will lecture on Spiritual Philosophy in north hall, Weisiger building, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are invited. de31 d2*

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

A special convention of Clay Lodge, No. 1, K. of P. will be held at their hall, corner of Clay and Main, this (Saturday) evening, Dec. 31, at 7 o'clock. Business of the utmost importance will be brought before the lodge.
A. W. RANDOLPH, W.C.
JOHN E. CARR, R. S.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Dividend Notice.

WESTERN FINANCIAL CORPORATION,
LOUISVILLE, Dec 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 31st day of December, 1870.
de31 d3 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Dividend.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, Dec. 29, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable December 31, 1870.
de31 d3 THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

FARMERS' and Drovers' Bank has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on December 31.
Dec. 30, 1870—d31 d2 R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
December 30, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE People's Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to its stockholders on the 31st of December inst.
JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.
December 30, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE Planters' National Bank of Louisville has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable to its stockholders on demand.
Dec. 31, 1870. J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE German Bank and Insurance Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. to the credit of stock.
Dec. 30, 1870.—de31 d3 PIERRE VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.
de31 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

THE GERMAN BANK AND INSURANCE CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
de30 dtd PIERRE VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.
de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.
de28 dtJa9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 21, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at 9 o'clock a. m.
de22 d10 G. D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st January, 1871, of the mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date.
de21 d12 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & LEXINGTON R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the preferred joint stock of this company, payable at this office on and after Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.
W. H. BEYNROTH,
de30 d6 Secretary and Treasurer.

Dividend.

THE Citizens' Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to its stockholders on the 31st of December inst.
J. G. BARRET, Cashier.
December 30, 1870. de30 d2

Dividend Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, Dec. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of (4) four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on Dec. 30, 1870.
de29 d3 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Western Insurance and Banking Co.

THE election of Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Company will take place on Monday, Jan. 2, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.
de30 d3 HENRY HURTER, Secy.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.
de30 ctd R S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

LAST DAY OF THE WEEK,
LAST DAY OF THE MONTH,
LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.

LET these three startling facts warn everybody to call at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S Clothing House, 132 Main street, for their winter clothing for men's and boys' wear, before it is too late. Prices very low.

WM. KENDRICK

WOULD invite attention to his large stock of goods in his line suitable for presents for the Christmas season. His stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Flower Vases, Music Boxes, &c.,

Was never more complete than at present. Call at

No. 114 W. Main st., bet. Third & Fourth
del1 eodlm

City Taxes, 1870.

DELINQUENT LIST.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

[illegible]

City Tax Receiver.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Painter's Hoop Iron.

WE are agents for this superior Hoop Iron, acknowledged the best made.
de31 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Stove-rod Iron.

ROLLED expressly for this purpose—exact as to size, and finished round and smooth. In store and for sale by
de31 d3 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

New Orleans Sugar.

44 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar just received and for sale by
de31 d3 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Norway Oats.

I HAVE for sale a few hundred bushels. Will warrant them genuine and sell them low. Address me at Farmdale P.O., Franklin co., Ky.
B. T. P. ALLEN,
de29 d3&w3 Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.

All Kinds of Pistols

AT ⅓ to ½ and ¾ below retail price at
de15 d15 HAGAN'S, 114 Third street.

Fine Gold and Silver Watches

AT ⅓ to ½ and ¾ below retail prices at
de15 d15 HAGAN'S, 114 Third street.

Notice to Holders of Canal Bonds due January 1, 1870.

THE Missouri County Bonds which I am selling offer a most excellent opportunity for investment. They bear, respectively, 8, 9, and 10 per cent., and are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 18 per cent. upon the investment. Full particulars and county statistics furnished upon application to
SAM'L McKEE,
46 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
de18 SaTu&ThtJan1

Notice to Bird Dealers and Fanciers.

CHAS. REICHE & BRO., 55 Chatham street, New York, importers of birds and animals, are constantly receiving, per ocean steamer, fresh weekly importations of German canaries and other European singing birds, and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent per express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptness and care. no18 d6w

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 8 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

ELGIN
(ILLINOIS)
Watches!

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS R. R. Co.,
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 18, 1870.

D. W. WHEELER, Esq.,
Gen'l Agent National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:

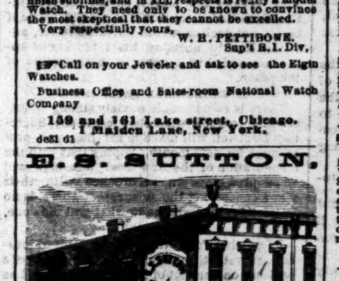
DEAR SIR: It has been my pleasure to carry one of your B. W. Raymond Watches for several months, and it has far exceeded my expectations. Its accuracy in time is PERFECT; beauty of movement and finish sublime, and in ALL respects it is really a model Watch. They need only to be known to convince the most skeptical that they cannot be excelled.

Very respectfully yours,
W. B. PETTIBONE,
Sup't R. I. Div.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Sales-room National Watch Company,
159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago.
1 Maiden Lane, New York.
de31 d1

E. S. SUTTON,



Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.,
Corner Jefferson and Tenth streets, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL attention given to filling orders from Physicians and Country Merchants. n19 Sa13

C. FLETCHER BENNETT

(Successor to Fletcher & Bennett),

INVITES AN EXAMINATION OF HIS COMPLETE & BEAUTIFUL STOCK

—OF—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches;
Fine Opera, Leontine and Vest Chains;
Lockets and Crosses;
Sets of Diamond, Pearl, Coral, & Other Jewelry;
Elegant Diamond Pins and Rings;
Chain and Band Bracelets;
Gold-headed Canes,
Spectacles and Opera Glasses,
Silver Pitchers and Goblets,

And an extensive assortment of Fancy Silver and Plated Ware, to be seen at

The Old Stand,
NO. 152 MAIN ST.,
Bet. Fourth & Fifth.
de18 dtja1

HENRY KNOEFEL

Has removed his BOOK STORE to No. 68 Market street, south side, between Second and Third, to the NEW BUILDING, a few doors above his old stand, where he keeps a full assortment of

ENGLISH & GERMAN
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
Blank Books and Stationery,
PICTURES, FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES,
SHEET MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS,
Also the celebrated
Kraushar Piano.
de1 eoclm

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

For Parlors, Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Churches Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded

75 MEDALS

or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

Excel All Others.

(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)

New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by
no29 deod6m&w6m D. P. FAULDS.

HOLIDAY LIQUORS!

Pure Old French Brandy;
Pure Old Apple Brandy;
Pure Old Peach Brandy;
Pure Old Bourbon Whisky;
Pure Old Irish Whisky;
Pure Old Jamaica Rum;
Pure Old Port Wine;
Pure Old Sherry Wine;
Champagne Wines, Pure Native Sparkling Wines, Walker's Tonic Bitters, &c.

In store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
de21 eodtf 25 Main st.

Novelties in Real Laces,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
107 FOURTH STREET,

Consisting of

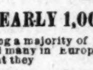
Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures in Point Gaze, Point Applique, Valenciennes, and the favorite "Point Duchess."

Also a most perfect assortment of

NEW FANS

And other FANCY GOODS.
de15 d12

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,
Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.



The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de22 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

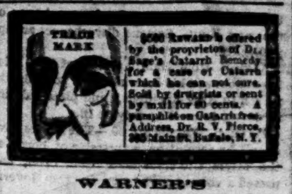
J. H. COLSTON & CO,
PIG-IRON AGENTS,
Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,
No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, upstairs,
de29 ThSa&Tu3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICINES.

FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE

[illegible]

H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. [illegible]



[illegible]

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Piles, either Itching, Blind or Bleeding. [illegible] Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics [illegible] Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. [illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, [illegible] Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites [illegible] Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.
ly26 SaTu&Th1y

The CELEBRATED

HOME STOMACH BITTERS

Are Prepared from the Purest Jamaica Rum and Neutral Spirits & the Most Valuable Vegetable Tonics Known to the Pharmacopœia.

Prescribed and Indorsed By More Physicians than Any Other Bitters in the World.

THE BEST TONIC, STIMULANT, AND STOMACHIC OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Every Family [illegible] Have a Bottle.

Many of the Most prominent physicians of Louisville have examined the formula of the Home Stomach Bitters, and without exception pronounce them the best article of the kind now in use. They are not only pleasant to the taste, but invaluable as a [illegible] strength to both mind and body.

The following are a few of the names of physicians who indorse and prescribe them:

St. Louis.
L Ch Boisliniere, M D
E A Clark, M D
Drake McDowell, M D
J C Whitehill, M D
Chas F V Ludwig, M D
W A Wilcox, M D
S Gratz Moses, M D
C Gericke, M D
Alfred Hayes, M D
C A Ware, M D
S H Melsheimer, M D
Frank G Porter, M D
Hubert Prim, Pharmaceutist
Enno Sander, Chemist
[illegible] Franklin, M D
John T Temple, M D
T Griswold Comstock, M D
T J Vastine, M D
John Hartmann, M D
John Conzelman, M D
Chas Vastine, M D
Chicago, Ill.
G A Mariner, Chemist
Norman S Barnes, M D
Jas V Z Blaney, M D
J B Walker, M D
H S Hahn, M D
T S Hoyne, M D
B McVicar, M D
R Ludlam, M D
Pittsburg, Pa.
O Wuth, Chemist
B F Dake, M D
and hundreds of others in all localities.

Cincinnati, O.
E S Wayne, Chemist
Chas Woodward, M D
W T Taliaferro, M D
J J Vattier, M D
L A James, M D
[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]
Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible]
Pittsburg, Pa.
[illegible]
W R Childs, M D.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents,
99 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and
1 17 Tu&Sa3m 34 Water street, Cincinnati, O.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

C. C. HOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office.
de27 deod&wwtMay1

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. no15 deodtm

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. de22 eodtf

LAWYERS.

THOMAS WILSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
321 Four-and-a-half st., Washington, D. C.,

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Courts of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States.

G. O. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK.

G. V. HOWK & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana.

[illegible]
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 106 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK made by [illegible]

DOHN, BARKHOUSE & CO., [illegible]

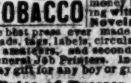
JOYCE & RAKINS, Marble Works, No. 189 north side Jefferson [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, [illegible]

LANE DAVIS—[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST.



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DEALERS IN TOBACCO

[illegible]

Price of Presses, $15, $30, $32, $50.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
AND
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.

[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

[illegible]

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

[illegible]

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
November 20, 1870.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILWAY

[illegible]

S. E. HOOPER, G. T. A.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, [illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

[illegible]

Western Medical Institute

[illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

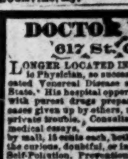
Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILD!
The Great Soothing Remedy

[illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.
Established 1856, Chartered 1861.



[illegible]

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles Street.

[illegible]

M. C. RAMSEY,
JEWELER,
FOURTH STREET, [illegible]
ELEGANT SILVER WARE

[illegible]

UCHU!

Dispensatory.)

A CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

OPERTIES!

ical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

bold's Extract Buchu

ses of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

old's Extract Buchu

old's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

of Counterfeits. Ask for
Take no other.

$1 25 per Bottle, or six
$6 50. Delivered to any

ymptoms in all commu-
Address

T. HELMBOLD,
Broadway, New York,
AND
nth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

re genuine unless
in steel-engraved
with fac-simile of
ical Warehouse, and
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1870.

SMALL TALK.

WISCONSIN has dime dances.

WESTON'S lecture is a milled affair.

SWILL milk and corpses are Cincinnati's best hold.

"TRESILLIAN COURT" is having as good a run as Grant's message.

BEN CASSEDAY is reading in Chicago, and, happily, has secured Farwell Hall.

THE St Louis Republican has "A Sensation of the First Water." Probably another Mississippi horror.

NED BUNTLINE'S lecture don't draw. If he could enter into a little arrangement with the United Sons of 'Earin' now.

"PERSONAL" paragraphs live to a great age in this country and at length find their way to the Cincinnati Commercial.

"MRS. CLARK ELWELL, of Bay City, threw triplets the other day" is a way they have of announcing births in Michigan.

IT is said that Donn Piatt and George Alfred Townsend have purchased the Washington Sunday Herald for six thousand dollars.

DR. HITCHMAN, an English lecturer, triumphantly asks, "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" Jim Fisk could tell him.

MAX STRAKOSCH evidently thinks the fools are not all dead yet. Shoddy has paid four dollars to see Nilsson, and respectable people are expected to follow suit.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer has let loose a vealy young man in Kentucky to write up the "Southern" road. The paper may live through it, but that road will be laid out cold.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, is living with his family in Venice. His daughter Isabella is a regnant belle, and is said to have met her fate in an Italian duke.—[Boston Post.

THE Nashville dailies are devoting the greater portion of their space to agriculture. If Mr. Greeley's serial had not been copyrighted Nashville would have been depopulated long ago.

THE Chicago Times wants to know: "Did Mullins cease to be Mullins after his election to Congress? Is not the man who is now President of the United States proof that the higher up the insignificant climbs, the more conspicuous becomes his mental, and moral, and bodily repugnancy?"

MR. THEODORE TILTON received from Mr Henry C. Bowen, the owner and publisher of the Independent, the gift of a stem-winding gold watch, valued at $500, on the occasion of his retiring from the editorial conduct of that paper, to devote himself more fully to the conduct of the Booklyn Union.—[Tribune.

THE Methodist Recorder talks this bit of sense about pet names for adult women: "We consider it a sickly sentimentalism, if not sacrilegious brass, to ignore the name sealed by the baptismal covenant. How it would point a verse of Scripture to have it put in modern style, thus: 'Now, a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mollie and her sister Mattie.'"

THE Providence Journal wrote this for a Christmas item: "There was a care-dispelling smile went around one car, at the quaint remark of a sweet-faced matron, who, entering with loaded arms, was thrown by the sudden starting of the car against another lady similarly laden, and exclaimed in tones of kindest sympathy, 'Oh! my! *did I jam your Christmas?*' Dear heart, she hadn't jammed her neighbor's Christmas at all, and the love-laden presents, as they were tenderly placed in the children's stockings at night, never knew they had narrowly escaped a disaster."

THE Springfield Republican says this about Fame not hearing of Bret Harte: "Something can be said in defense of the dullness of Fame's ear in this particular case; for, although Mr. Harte has always written respectably, as times go, he has published nothing really worthy of remembrance till within the past three years. His early poems, some of which are gathered, along with later ones, in the volumes just issued by Fields & Osgood, give promise of something, but they do not amount to much; and we have been so long accustomed to smooth writing of sentimental and satirical verses by young men that they have failed to produce much effect upon us."

WE learn from the Chicago Tribune that when Demosthenes was asked why an orator so bold as himself in the use of words could prove a coward on the battle-field, he replied: "It is not cowardice on my part. My orations sufficiently prove that my soul is insensible to fear. But when I reflect upon the value to Athens of a life like mine, and then observe some vulgar wretch, whose name is altogether unknown, approaching me with intent to cleave my head with a broadax or run me through with a javelin, a feeling of indignation at the baseness of mankind overwhelms me, and I scorn to remain in such company."

THE Washington Republican of Wednesday says: "At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Corcoran died of typhoid fever, at 1,509 H street, between Fifteenth and Vermont avenue. The disease made its appearance one week after her marriage, and in spite of every effort to arrest its progress, continued to a fatal termination. Miss Beck, as we remember her several years ago, was the light of the society in which she moved. Her form was tall and commanding, her manner exceedingly kind and winning. At Secretary's Browning's receptions she was always the chief attraction. She had a way of rendering everybody happy and at home at the hospitable Secretary's mansion, and few who made a visit there failed to go away without a pleasant remembrance of Miss Beck's vivacious and fascinating conversation. We shall miss her much, and all who knew her will sigh to think that one so young and promising should be so rudely snatched away. The body was laid out in her bridal dress, and will be removed on Thursday morning next to the residence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, opposite Lafayette square, from whence the funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the chapel at Oak Hill cemetery for the present, previous to future interment in Mr. Corcoran's family lot.

THE "Twelve Temptations" from New York have been exhibited in Chicago, and this is what the Chicago Times says: "The audience was essentially 'gander.' We had hoped to be able to give an honest description of the toilets of the ladies, but, as there were none of the latter present, this was impossible. Turning our attention to the masculinity, it was the same old story. There were the same dyed mustaches, the same huge, red neckties, the same flashy vests, and the same checkered breeches, interspersed with the same lolling, leering, wrinkled faces, and the gray hairs of semi-respectable age, that have become so familiar at exhibitions of this nature. But the dozen temptations were found, after all, to be sadly lacking in anything like enticing qualifications. The curtain was determined not to curl itself out of sight until long past the time announced for commencing the show. The orchestra reeled through the solitary tune that had been drilled into it several times, and finally, when the hands of the watches had worked a tedious way past the hour of 8, the faded garnet rag was cuddled out of sight. And the performance? Well, it is easily epitomized. There was all the nastiness that characterized the affair in New York, with but a tithe of the excellence of mounting that marked its presentation in that city. There was a can-can, dirtier by far than the filthiest exhibition ever yet shown on this lickerish stage, and yet the scenery, properties, and cast were such as would hardly be tolerated at the lowest of variety dives."

What the German People Think.

[London Times Letter.]

In Prussia there are many people and papers advising the Government to accept the surrender of the hostile capital only if it consents to deliver up, not herself alone, but all France at the same time. In other words, Paris is not to be rescued from the pangs of hunger unless its Government and people ratify the German terms of peace in advance, and more particularly approve the cession of the two coveted provinces. The severity of this proposal will give you an idea of the tone of the public mind in this country. Arguing on the conviction that as the French began the war for vanity's sake, so are they continuing it because too conceited to give in, although they know they have no chance of success, the Germans have been latterly denouncing the conduct of their neighbors in terms of increasing hatred and contempt. No matter how great the glory achieved by their troops, each successive battle adds to the irritation against those who have forced the citizen warriors of this country to leave their homes, suspend their industry, and take to the heroic. The Germans are certainly determined to go on beating the French as long as they will not concede them the terms considered to contain the only guarantee that peace will not be broken the day after its conclusion; but, at the same time, they are sick of the war, and more and more incensed at the bloodshed wantonly inflicted upon themselves no less upon the discomfited enemy. It is this resolve to have their own way, together with the unspeakable weariness occasioned by ever fresh telegrams with lists of killed and wounded, that begins to make people comparatively indifferent to the sufferings of their adversaries, and already displays itself in the idea of starving Paris into obedience. I believe the French had better realize the fact that the enemy they have to deal with is not likely to be beaten in a game of endurance, and, being more systematic and cool headed than themselves, may turn his firmness to the utmost account.

SECRET HISTORY.

How Near an American Young Woman Came to Being Queen of Spain.

WHO CAUSED THE WAR.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

The world does not know that the war which has inflicted such untold calamities upon two great nations, and turned back the hand of progress on the dial of civilization, might and probably would not have occurred, but for a cause entirely personal, and involving the ambitious aspirations of one of our own country women. Strange as the statement may seem, it is none the less true, though we are carried back two hundred years to find a parallel in any way fitting to this singular story.

His Majesty, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents, in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art who had discovered her precocious talent for music and fine voice. After completing her studies abroad she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the Opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity, and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past or with her American nativity.

Although the court and society of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this *mesalliance*, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess to-day occupies a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Her husband, naturally enough, exerted all his influence to accomplish this result, and he has been well seconded by the tact and talent of the person most immediately concerned in establishing social distinction.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the throne of Spain is no secret. They were urged with unusual zeal, and were seconded by the support of the British and French Governments. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. There is the best reason for believing that his decision on this subject coincided with the opinion, if not with the direct counsel, of the present Countess. His connection with the Spanish throne was considered concluded by that emphatic refusal.

But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach His Majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject, so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion, the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification, "except if, in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," etc.

Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But persons who are familiar with all the facts attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, his Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the place. To which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but his Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen never, NEVER!"

This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conferences were going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed.

As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

INDIANA NEWS.

The "tiger" rages in Terre Haute.

The Good Templars flourish at Rising Sun.

The late cold snap froze up the Lafayette artesian well.

The skating rink is the attraction at Fort Wayne, and is well patronized.

Mrs. Ellen Ferguson, M. Dess, lectured on woman's rights at Rising Sun, Wednesday evening.

A resident of Americus took advantage of the freeze on the canal, last Tuesday, to visit Lafayette on skates. Distance 12 miles; time, 1 hour and 40 minutes.

The first direct importation of coffee to Evansville is now in transitu, in bond, and consists of several thousand bags, which will arrive in a few days.—[Journal.

The Connersville Examiner figures up the weights of 24 lots of hogs delivered in that town, which averaged 356 pounds. The lightest average was 307 pounds, and the heaviest 437 pounds. The lots aggregated 473 hogs.

It is now thought certain that the celebrated Swedish prima donna, Christine Nilsson, will give a series of entertainments in Lafayette, at an early day, for the benefit of the new Swedish church.—[Lafayette Dispatch.

A lady in Madison had her mouth badly torn Tuesday morning by the explosion of a torpedo. She was eating candy, and, the torpedo being in the package of candy, it was placed in the mouth unconsciously, and exploded when bitten with the result above stated.

A lady in Fort Wayne has been collecting money for the soldiers' orphans, but finally concluded to invest the money in a bonnet. She gave as a reason for her conduct "that the orphans, after they got used to it, could get along without bread, but she must have a new bonnet or starve."

The State Teachers' Association held their preliminary meeting at the Normal School building in Terre Haute, on Tuesday evening, with about one hundred and twenty-five teachers in attendance—representing all parts of the State. W. A. Bell, of this city, was called to preside, and, after prayer by Rev. Milton B. Hopkins, Mayor Cookerly made the welcoming speech. In his speech he contrasted the present condition of the public schools of Indiana with what they were when he first came to the State, paid a high compliment to the teachers of the present time, and expressed gratitude to those who had inaugurated the present school system in Indiana. He evinced a deep interest in educational matters. Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs responded in a well-timed address of considerable length. The evening exercises concluded with the reading of a poem by Professor Alcott, his subject being the story of William Tell. The first regular session convened on Wednesday morning with a good attendance. After the opening exercises, Dr. Eckley Hunter, of Peru, delivered the inaugural address. He spoke for an hour, treating of the mental, moral, and physical education of the human race. Mr. DeMotte then read a paper on "What are we as teachers?" Dr. Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, was then called out, and made a brief speech upon the subject of children in the primary department of our schools. He thought three hours a day was long enough to confine children in that department. A general discussion followed upon the question raised by Mr. Gregory, after which the new constitution was presented as adopted. No business of interest to the general reader was transacted at the afternoon session. In the evening Professor Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, delivered an eloquent and instructive address upon the arts and sciences of civilization.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

☞ Herr Karl Wilhelm, of Schmalkald, the composer of the music to "Wacht am Rhein," has been on a visit to Berlin. On one evening during his stay there all the choristers of the city had a rendezvous, and then, bearing cresset lights, and headed by two splendid German banners, they marched through Frederick street to Unter den Linden up to the Hotel de Nord, where the composer was staying, and which was brilliantly illuminated. They sang in his honor, in front of the house, the "Wacht am Rhein" and the "Deutsche Vaterland." Meanwhile a committee was formed, who expressed to Herr Wilhelm, on the balcony, the homage of the Berlin singers. He made an affecting reply, and, with loud cheers for him, in which the collected spectators joined, the demonstration terminated at 10 p. m.

PIERCING THE ALPS.

Completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel—From France to Italy—The Engineering Triumph of the Age.

A dispatch from Susa says the Alps were pierced through on Monday, and the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work. The work on the great tunnel, which had been talked of for over a quarter of a century, was actually begun in 1857, on the Italian side, at Bardonneche. A little later operations were begun on the French side, at Fourneaux. The tunnel passes under the three peaks called Col Frejus, Mt. Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Roue, the first being on the French, the third on the Italian slope, and the second almost equi-distant between the two. Mont Cenis, from which it takes its name, is 16 or 18 miles from the French entrance and more than 20 miles from the Italian entrance, but it probably enjoys the honor of the tunnel's baptism from the fact that it is much better known than any of its summits or ranges in the neighborhood.

HOW THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The work on the Italian side was continued for four years, when, about 1,000 yards having been completed, the perforating machines were brought into requisition. The ordinary motive power, steam, could not be employed in operating these machines, as steam needs fire for its generation, and fire needs air for its support. After long deliberation and countless experiments, compressed air was employed. The machine is composed of 17 or 18 iron tubes, in which, by a vibrating motion caused by the rise and fall of water, and regulated by pistons in the tubes, the air is compressed to one-sixth its natural bulk. This when released exercises an expansive force equal to that of six atmospheres. As the piston ascends it forces the water up, compressing the air and driving it into a reservoir; as it descends a valve is opened near the top, through which the air rushes into the vacuum, and is in turn compressed and forced into the reservoir. From the reservoir a large iron pipe conveys the compressed air into the tunnel. Ten of these perforators were kept constantly at work. The drills working by the compressed air were kept constantly boring the rock at the rate of nine feet a day. The perforators were not introduced into the tunnel at Fourneaux, on the French side, until 1863, two years after they had been in use on the Italian side.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL

is 25 feet wide and as many in hight. During the progress of the work, a double railway track ran into the tunnel carrying the implements and the stone for the mason work and bringing out the fragments of broken and blasted rock. A temporary wooden partition divided the tunnel into two equal galleries, above and below; the rarified air from the lower gallery rising and passing out through the upper, and fresh air coming into the lower to supply its place.

For some time after the work was begun visitors were admitted at all times, but as the work progressed stricter rules were adopted, and permission was given to inspect the work only on two fixed days of the month. The visitor is taken in charge by the director of the workmen, who gives him a long India-rubber coat and a lighted lamp attached to half a yard of wire, and with these they set out upon their journey

INTO THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH

After going some distance the patch of daylight furnished by the entrance is lost sight of, and the darkness seems positively tangible. Ahead through the blackness glimmer a number of lights, and the rumbling sounds of the wagons carrying out the debris is heard. Then comes a dull, heavy rumble, echoing and re-echoing through the gallery, and seeming to shake the mountain from base to summit. It is the sound of an explosion. One follows another in rapid succession, and, after seven or eight, the wooden doors, which are closed just before the blast, are thrown open, and clouds of yellow smoke come pouring through the tunnel in such density and volume as to be positively painful. At the time of the completion of the tunnel the workmen from the Italian side had bored 4½ miles into the mountain, and those from the French side about 3 miles, the whole distance being 7 4 5 miles.

FOUR MILES FROM THE OUTER WORLD,

and with more than a mile of Alps towering above their heads, the visitors find the men and machines at work. The drills make two hundred revolutions a minute, and scatter innumerable sparks of fire from the rock. After about ninety holes, three feet in depth and two to three inches in diameter, are bored, they are charged with powder and tamped, when—the miners withdrawing behind the wooden doors—the slow match is ignited, and the explosion takes place. So the labor has continued without interruption, day and night, week after week, including Sundays, month after month, year after year. The workmen were divided into three reliefs, eight hours being given to labor and sixteen to rest. The common laborers received only three francs a day, and the skilled but five francs.

THE CASUALTIES

Of course, in such a work innumerable accidents must happen. It has been told that more than 1,000 workmen have lost their lives up to 1870; but the guides and directors declare that not more than fifty or sixty had been killed outright, though a number of others had been seriously wounded. Most of the accidents have occurred on the railway, from the falling rock and from premature explosions. One premature explosion killed five men and wounded nine others, three of them fatally; and one rock falling crushed three men to death. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the twelve years in which the work has been going on at least 1,000 men have lost their lives.

The cost of the tunnel has been about 170,-000,000 francs.

ABOUT RUSSIA.

Her New Army System and Her Class Distinctions.

HER FINANCES.

[Tribune St. Petersburg Letter.]

The official journal announces that the national subscription to build a Black sea fleet, proposed by the Golosa, is forbidden. The reason is that the law allows subscriptions only for works of beneficence and charity, for museums and monuments and in times of great distress. "In the present case there is no reason for recourse to such extraordinary measures, since the equipment of vessels for the defense of the shores of the Black sea is an expense, which like the expenses for keeping up land and naval forces in time of peace, is met by ordinary means of the Imperial Treasury."

Should Russia get no other good out of the present war and the existing European complication, she will at least have her new army system, and she will have taken one more step in doing away with class distinction. By an order of the Minister of War, two commissions will be appointed to bring the army reform into shape, and they will at once set about their work. One is to work over the bases of the regulations for personal military service, the other to draw up a new code for the reserves and local troops and the State militia.

This reform is really only the reform of a principle on which is to be based a new military system, and the actual number of persons hitherto exempted who will be brought into the army is not considerable. Exemption has heretofore been given as a class-right to nobles, merchants, honorable citizens, and the clergy. By the institutions of Peter the Great all the nobility were obliged to serve the State in some capacity, but this had finally been abrogated at certain times till it had become one of their privileges to serve at will. In Poland the nobility are now liable to military service, so that the new measure will make no difference with them, except in the way of doing away with exemptions and substitutes. In the rest of European Russia (excluding Finland and the Caucasus) there are 338,000 hereditary nobles of the male sex; of these 203,000 are of Polish extraction, and come from the nine Western provinces, where through the negligence and corruption of the officials a mass of persons who had no legal claims became inscribed as nobles. They are for the most part no better off than the peasants, and till the fields or live as domestic servants in the cities or on the estates of the richer lords. It thus happens that 60 per cent. of the nobility of Russia is found in these nine provinces, whereas in the remaining genuinely Russian provinces there is but 40 per cent. The obligatory service will not weigh very heavily on the real Russian nobility for out of these 133,000 males, about 17,000 are now in the military service voluntarily as officers. There are beside, 147,000 male personal nobles, 18,000 honorable citizens, 235,000 merchants, and 156,000 belonging to the clerical caste, exclusive of the 138,000 holding clerical functions, forming altogether a total of 894,000 men. If we suppose the number of recruits to be about five in a thousand, the number from the now exempted classes who will yearly enter the ranks will not be less than 4,470, and when the system is in complete operation the reserves of these classes will furnish a total contingent of 67,000 men—a small army. The number of officers who voluntarily join will probably remain about the same. The effect on the rest of the army of this number of educated men coming into the ranks will certainly be excellent, and it is hoped that the new system will do much to raise the standard of intelligence among the masses. Every soldier on leaving the ranks after his short term of service will take to his home, as he does now, habits of order, discipline, and respect for law. If we can judge anything from the provinces of Posen and Pomerania, which are the most *arrieres* in Prussia, and so the nearest to Russia, we may be sure of this result.

The first effect of the army reform will be to strain the finances of Russia; but there is some hope that this very fact will lead to another and still more important reform—that of the taxes. The finances are in their present bad state partly because the system of taxes has not been changed for many years, and is perhaps the worst possible. The greater part of these taxes are in the shape of a poll-tax on the peasantry; for the same classes which were exempted from conscription are also exempted from paying a poll-tax, and, in general, from nearly all taxes. The peasant is, therefore, in many districts taxed nearly to the extent of his income. It has been plainly seen for many years that this system was very burdensome on the people, and presented no advantage to the State, from its unelasticity and incapability of increasing with the increase of wealth. The Government has, however, never seen its way clear to the change, but now permission has been given to the *semstra* or Provincial Diets to study this question and to propose a new system of taxes. In order to get a better expression of opinion, they are allowed to discuss the subject in its relations to the whole Empire, and not merely in regard to their own special provinces. The nobility, which have met all the other reforms so gladly, are not wanting in public spirit for this one, and the nobility of Moscow are the first to propose to give up their rights of exemption and to agree to share the burden of taxation with the rest of the community.

FRANCE.

What Bishop Dupanloup Says of the French Situation—His Opinion of Gambetta and the Army of the Loire.

GAMBETTA A LIAR.

[Herald Cable Special]

While passing through Orleans, a week since, I paid my respects to the celebrated Bishop of the diocese, Monseigneur Dupanloup. His Grace received me courteously. During a private audience which he accorded me, and again toward the close of a general conversation, the Bishop invited me to breakfast with him to-day, the 18th inst. He named the hour of noon.

I accepted the compliment which was thus paid to the Herald.

On the day appointed I arrived at the Episcopal mansion a few minutes before 12 o'clock. I was ushered into the presence of the Bishop immediately. I found the great leader of what is known as the Liberal Catholic party of France—indeed, I may say of Europe—surrounded with the usual number of ecclesiastical attendants and a few clergymen, who had been invited to meet me.

A CONVERSATION.

I repeat, as it was fully understood that I would, the conversation which occurred on the occasion—first in the library, and again around the breakfast table.

Correspondent—Monseigneur Dupanloup, I would have liked to have paid you a visit during the past winter in Rome, when engaged in the discharge of my professional duties for the Herald, but I received information to the effect that your daily attendance and labor in the Ecumenical Council prevented you from according special personal interviews; hence I had not the pleasure of making your acquaintance at the Villa Gaziole.

NOTHING TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Monseigneur Dupanloup—I am charmed, sir, to see you, and right glad that we can have a chat over the matters which are connected with these terrible times here in France. You have been before Paris. Well, what news have you from there? I hear that the French withdraw in good order after their sorties; they are not routed. That is something; but if aid had been expected from the army of the Loire, it would have been better not to have made the sortie. That army is only a collection of men among whom the greatest demoralization is created the moment they come in contact with the Prussians. I saw General De Paladine just before the evacuation of Orleans. He is a firm, but sensible man, but could do nothing, such orders were sent from Tours. You say that he is by some believed to be the Duke of Nemours. Such a report is absurd. I know both well, and saw the Duke in Rome last winter. If any one is concealed under the name of De Paladine, it certainly is not the Duke of Nemours, whoever he may be.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

Correspondent—Since I left Italy I have traveled through France and have been a witness to much suffering, in spite of the friendship displayed by the people, the one with the other. Innumerable villages have been ravaged and deserted, and the country indicates the horrors of war wherever I have been. What should be done, Monseigneur? What think you of the prospect?

Monseigneur Dupanloup—Peace should be made certainly; but it seems to me as if France is just now in a situation without issue (c'est un situation sans issue). If Paris give up, that would end the matter, but Trochu is not free in the capital. Around him are hordes of ignorant, clamorous people, who would take the upper hand immediately if the General should attempt anything like a surrender. As for the bombardment of Paris, Bismarck told Thiers that he was not going to bombard. Besides, the Germans have not taken any of the forts yet, which is first necessary. By the yielding of Paris the Prussians would have a paramount influence over the rest of France.

GAMBETTA A LIAR.

Correspondent—M. Gambetta to the contrary?

Monsigneur Dupanloup—Yes. He is convicted by his proclamation on General de Paladine as a liar of the first order (*un menteur de premier ordre*). As you have been told, the capture of Orleans took place under my own eyes. We know of what we are talking. Instead of two hundred thousand men and five hundred guns, as Gambetta said De Paladine had, I can say from my own positive knowledge that he had only some fifty thousand men in front of the Prince, the rest being scattered for retreating or flight. General de Paladine's plan from the first was contrary to this. It was a pretty way to carry on war for Gambetta, an empty demagogue, and three poor old men, Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin and Fourjeaux (?) to send orders to a battle-field forty leagues off! They could only imperceptibly prolong the war by putting themselves at the head of some more ferocious mob, and even then their effort could not be for long. I don't think the army of the Loire capable of resisting the Prussians. The probability is of that army, which is made up entirely of raw, untrained men, melting away by the process of desertion. I know that the general wish of the inhabitants of France, except a few bloodthirsty Democrats, is to have peace. Thiers might negotiate very well.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Here the Bishop paused to fill my glass with wine, saying, "I give you such hospitality as I am capable of. I am not in my own house, but a guest of the ambulance society, whose directors allow me all you see on the table. I am, moreover, guarded as a prisoner."

The Bishop then resumed: "I know all about the villages in the neighborhood of Paris. You tell me they are all more or less destroyed. What a change! I am surprised that the Prussians do not run the railways more."

Correspondent—There is no rolling stock except on the railway east of Paris, which the Germans have captured. There is none, for the French have always taken care to remove the locomotives and cars whenever there has been a chance of their falling into the hands of the Germans.

Monsigneur Dupanloup—What constitutes the weakness of the French troops is the mob. What constitutes the strength of Gambetta is Paris, which city is, in a measure, bound to hold out as a point of honor. You have, perhaps, news regarding the Italian invasion of Rome? For some time we have been in the dark, receiving no letters or papers. Does the Holy Father walk abroad?

Correspondent—The latest dates represent the Holy Father as still shut up in the Vatican.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM MISNAMED.

Monsigneur Dupanloup—The people of Orleans are suffering greatly, both from want of food and quiet. They have been troubled with so many soldiers quartered on them that I am quite sure that they are all in favor of peace. I understand that in America great interest is felt in favor of poor France. Well, from all I have seen of the American prelates, the United States must be a nation of grand impulses and generous feelings. But sympathy simply on account of the declaration of the republic is misplaced. The present rulers never made a republic worthy to be called such by Americans. France has to suffer much and to learn much before she will be fit to be enrolled side by side with such republics as the United States.

DOES NOT LIKE THE REPUBLIC.

This concluded the conversation. The Bishop bade me farewell, inviting a repetition of the visit if such were desired. As will be perceived, Bishop Dupanloup spoke freely, but "round the compass." He is evidently anxious to get rid of the republic, but still hopes that France will be successful in her resistance.

What I Know of Bombardments.

[From the Tribune.]

Civilization need not be horrified at the announcement that the bombardment of Paris has actually begun. Nobody has been killed or is likely to be by the shots whereby the Saxons have attempted to demolish the little outwork on the hill of Avon, six miles east of the city. From this commanding point French gunners during the whole siege have made the Forest of Bondy uncomfortable for the Saxons and their next neighbors in the investing line, the Prussian King's grenadiers. It was from this point that the late sortie, which penetrated to Maison Blanche and Gagny, was directed. For these reasons Avon is a place to be silenced; it is also a position which it is desirable to take, for it commands Fort de Rosny, a main defense on the eastern side of the city, and its occupation is necessary before Paris can possibly be bombarded from that direction. We are again assured that the actual bombardment is to begin on January 1st, but the menace has become stale. Shelling a crowded city of two million inhabitants is an operation promising so few practical military results and imposing such serious sacrifice of public sympathy for their cause, that the Germans, who have all to lose and nothing to gain by it, are less likely to indulge in the horrible amusement than the correspondents are to announce the programme.

Count Keratry After Gambetta.

The resignation of Count Keratry was announced two or three weeks ago. In his letter of resignation he arraigns Gambetta for unnamed offenses, and threatens the one-eyed War Minister with court-martial. He closes as follows:

"The sorrow I experience at having to leave the army I had formed with my gallant friend and former colleague, Carre-Kerisouit, has been great; but it has not made me forget my imperative duty. Returned to private life, I have regained my political freedom, which I had wholly forfeited while under the uniform. In calling my fellow-citizens to arms, I had contracted a cure of souls; therefore, I have the honor to inform you that as soon as events will permit, I will prosecute the head administrations for war and the navy before a court-martial. At the same time they and I shall appear at the bar of the country, and none of the documents I have under my hands shall be set aside. Receive, &c.,

"COUNT DE KERATRY."

"P. S.—I have in my hands the decrees and orders which you have signed in your capacity as Minister; you have committed the indescribable weakness of allowing in every case your signature to be protested, and that by a Board whose real head is M. de Loverdo, and which for all clear-sighted people personifies treason in the opinion of non-Imperialist France. You are the only man unable to see it, in spite of my reiterated warnings by telegraph."

☞ According to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man 50 years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, &c. He ate 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,000 pounds of vegetables, eggs, and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, namely, water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, &c., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 800 feet surface and three deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate.

WOMEN FARMERS.

A Fine Opening for Female Agriculturists.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

In this age, when any woman as well as any man can get a farm for nothing—and a better one than there is, or money can buy, in Old or New England—we take great pleasure in publishing the following communication, which shows that some women are sensible enough to accept of the good fortune thus offered them. The total expense of taking a homestead farm of eighty acres is the fee of entry or pre-emption as charged by the Land Office—some fourteen dollars, all told. When it is remembered that all over the world there are women without house or home, toiling wearily for the mere pittance that will keep life and body together, and many of them with families dependant upon them, including boys large enough to work a farm, it seems strange that more do not enter in at this wide gate to the public domain. To work a farm in Iowa is not the work it is in a rough and timbered region. The ground is ready for the plow, when bought—better ready than four or five years of hard labor could hew it out of forest land. Far less work than would clear timber ground will fence the field and raise two crops on prairie soil. It is not infrequently the case that the first or sod crop supports the family for the year, and pays the whole cost of fencing and house-building. And now, that nearly all the new counties are adopting the Herd law, thus doing away with the necessity of fences, the expense is still less. It is for any woman, as well as any man, who can raise money enough to buy a team and a few farming utensils, to build a house, and meet the few incidental items—probably not over $400 or $500 in all—to go into Northwestern Iowa, take up as fine a farm as lies under the sun, and in a very short time live in comparative independence and ease. There are thousands of widow women with boys old and strong enough to do the work—and this class, as we look at it, is the one that can most properly and easily turn to this honorable vocation for a better living. Many of them can raise the $400 or $500, and for these the way is open and clear. The other class, such as women without families, or young women unmarried, will find more difficulties in the way; but not so many, we imagine, as many are now buffeting with for the beggarly living they are obtaining. The letter mentioned above, and which we give below, illustrates how an energetic, industrious lady of this class is managing her farm, that she obtained by the gracious gift of good Uncle Sam, who, in this respect, at least, knows no difference between his citizens, be they male or female. The writer is a gentleman with whom we are acquainted, and is a person of such veracity that we need scarcely add the further information that he is a minister now in service:

BUFFALO CREEK, KOSSUTH COUNTY, Dec. 8.—*Editor Register:* There are quite a number of women holding homesteads in this county, and although they are not actual farmers, one at least is. My sister, Josephine Winter, took a homestead adjoining mine three years ago, and, has met the requirements of the law by living on it and tilling it. She has twenty acres in cultivation, a neat little house built of pine lumber, two cows and several young cattle. She has taught school three or four months every summer and winter, to procure means with which to improve her acres, as she commenced with nothing. But next summer she says she will devote her entire energies to her farm and dairy. She will plant a grove, a fruit-garden, a large garden of vegetables and a good patch of potatoes, doing most of the work with her own hands. The remainder of the field she will rent. She came from Maine, and finds the rough, dry winds of the prairies much better for weak lungs than the heavy fogs of New England. And I must add—although I do not quite agree with her in this—that she is a staunch advocate of the right of woman to the ballot.

J. A. W.

THE SUN.

Remarkable Solar Spots—Solar Physics.

Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Alleghany Observatory, has computed the area of one of the spots lately visible near the center of the sun's disk, from careful measurements, and found it to exceed 2,300,000 square miles, which is more than ten times the entire area of the earth. In a communication to the Pittsburg Commercial he says it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the impression of infinite and exhaustless energy, of which one is conscious, while beholding this with adequate optical aid. Masses, the size of whole continents, are utterly changed in shape, or disappear from one day to another; sometimes the observer watches them, and the whole "spot" is, to all appearance, slowly rotated by the cyclones which are visibly working there. This is one of the many centers of similar action, not all on the same scale, but baffling the eye by their number and incessant changes of form, which the draftsman labors after in vain, and which even the photographer can but imperfectly render. Our planet is intimately connected with these phenomena, and they claim interest in terrestrial affairs. Why magnetic needles move responsively to these great changes in the sun, or why auroras should light up our winter sky, at intervals more frequently repeated as this solar action is more violent, are questions which astronomy is now trying to answer. The fact that they do so is certain; the cause is still unknown.

Dr. H. E. Roscoe, in his recent address, thus alludes to results obtained by Zollner respecting solar force and heat: Starting from the fact of the eruptive nature of a certain class of solar protuberances, Zollner thinks that the extraordinary rapidity with which these red flames shoot forth proves that the hydrogen, of which they are mainly composed, must have burst out from under great pressure; and, if so, the hydrogen must have been confined by a zone or layer of liquid, from which it breaks loose. Assuming the existence of such a layer of incandescent liquid, then applying to the problem the principles and methods of the mechanical theory of gases, and the data of pressure and rate of motion as observed by Lockyer on the sun's surface, Zollner arrives at the conclusion that the difference of pressure needed to produce an explosion capable of projecting a prominence to the hight of three minutes above the sun's surface (a hight not unfrequently noticed) is 4,070,000 atmospheres. This enormous pressure is attained at a depth of 139 geographical miles under the sun's surface, or at that 1-658th part of the sun's semi-diameter. In order to produce this gigantic pressure, the difference in temperature between the inclosed hydrogen and that existing in the solar atmosphere amounts to 74,-910 centigrade. In a similar way, Zollner calculates the approximate absolute temperature of the sun's atmosphere, which he finds to be 27,700° C.—a temperature about eight times as high as that given by Bunsen for the oxyhydrogen flame, and one at which iron must exist in a permanently gaseous form.

ROMANTIC.

How a Beautiful White Girl Became the Slave of Two Black Women, and then the Wife of Count Benedetti.

Louise Muhlbach, in her "Letters from Egypt," tells a very romantic story about the wife of Count Benedetti, the French Minister Plenipotentiary at the Prussian Court before the outbreak of the present war. A very rich Greek merchant, resident in Alexandria, had two black wives, whom he loved dearly, and for whose service he provided a large retinue of beautiful girls. One of his wives one day chanced to see a charming white girl, and was so pleased with her that she coaxed her husband into buying her.

The beautiful slave became a confidential servant and companion to her negro mistresses, and conducted herself toward them in such a sagacious manner that she became indispensable to them. She sang to them and gossipped and frolicked so gracefully that *ennui* was banished completely. She won their affection, and through them also the affection of her master, the venerable Greek merchant.

But unfortunately the black wives suddenly fell sick one day, and before nightfall they were both dead. Their disease was known to nobody, and they were hastily buried. The beautiful young slave, who had not left their side for a moment during the few hours of their illness, seemed inconsolable. She did her best, however, to assuage the grief of the ancient merchant, and in this way so endeared herself to him that he adopted her as his child and heir, since he was just a little too old to marry her. In course of time the venerable sage rejoined his swarthy wives in the other world, and the fortunate nymph came into possession of his millions. At this stage of her existence Count Benedetti, who was then only a penniless attache to the French Consulate in Alexandria, offered her his hand and heart, and, having married her, with the aid of her wealth cut for himself a road to fame. In this way she who was once a slave to slaves became a star in the circles of the French world of fashion.

Will Mr. Sumner be Disciplined?

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The Washington correspondents, having little else to write about just now, continue to reiterate that Mr. Sumner is to be disciplined when Congress meets again, by being forced off the Committee on Foreign Relations. That there is a strong feeling in favor of this course on the part of some Senators, perhaps on the part of the President, is evident enough, but we are sure they do not appreciate how much of a job it will be to "discipline" the senior Senator from Massachusetts. And when they do realize it, as they must before the holidays are over, the project will be given up. It is no doubt awkward for the Administration not to have the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the President on speaking terms, but better than a still more awkward state of affairs which might easily be induced if the present hot-headed counsels are to prevail at Washington.

☞ The depredations of the Franc-tireurs have at length become so annoying, that the Germans have organized a corps of Jager battalions expressly to exterminate them. Of these Jagers every man, old or young, was originally a forester or game-keeper, familiar with the life of the woods and a dead shot. King William has directed that the officers chosen to head these picked bands shall be only those who have already gained the Iron Cross. The men all carry the new needle rifle, adapted for the peculiar service to which they have been detailed—which includes the protection of the railroad tracks and the telegraph stations.

☞ One of the "solid men of Boston," who for twenty-five years has furnished an evening paper with weather reports, &c., is a grandson of Robert T. Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He has so retentive a memory that he can tell you the peculiarities of the weather upon almost any day during the past forty-five years, and he is regarded as official authority in those parts on such matters; he is often been called upon by lawyers and others for the state of the weather or of the barometer on certain days, in cases where questions of fact arise in judicial proceedings.

THE MISSING EARL.

Fate of the Young Earl of Aberdeen who Abandoned his Titles and Estates to be a Sailor.

LOST AT SEA.

[Cincinnati Commercial New York Special, 28th.]

The commission sent out by the Court of Chancery, of Scotland, to take testimony as to the death of the late Earl of Aberdeen, who was washed overboard from the ship Hebra, of which he was the mate, has concluded its labors, and the members are about to return home. Harry Smith, Esq., of the Edinburg bar, Special Commissioner by appointment of the Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland, to take testimony in the case, and L. G. McLaren, Esq., of the Scotch bar, attorney for the Gordon family, have completed their labors in this country, bringing to light and establishing by positive testimony every step in the Earl's case, from his time of leaving Scotland until his untimely death by drowning from the deck of the ship Hebra. They are now resting for a few days, and will take the steamer from San Francisco on the 1st of February for China, to conclude their mission in those waters by securing the testimony of the Captain and crew of the Hebra, as to the Earl's death.

The late Earl was but a lad of twenty-three, fresh from the University, when he came into possession of his wealth and honors. He had been liberally and thoroughly educated, and was in all respects a promising young man. He was urged to take his seat in the House of Lords, but steadily declined on the ground of his youth. He early declared his intention to see the world before settling down in life, and his expressed purpose of going to sea was encouraged by some of his friends and discouraged by others. At last the time approached when he was to leave home. It was understood that he was going to New Brunswick to visit his uncle, the then Lieutenant Governor of that Province, and from there would follow his inclinations. He had engaged his passage in a sailing ship, and the eve of his departure had arrived. His old tutor, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, sought him at that time, and in an interview of several hours' duration, attempted to wean him from the determination, but all to no purpose. Half way across the Atlantic a sailor, who had been sent aloft for some purpose, missed his footing and fell on the deck, sustaining a fracture of his thigh. The young Earl, who spent two years in a medical college in the course of his education, stepped forward and administered to the sufferer. After setting and properly bandaging the broken limb, the aristocratic passenger reported to the mate for a substitute for the disabled sailor, and from that time until the vessel reached port, he continued to discharge the double duty of ship's surgeon and ordinary seaman.

In New Brunswick the Earl fell in with two young Englishmen, Gosford and Petachin, who were making the tour of the country, and a mutual arrangement was made to travel in company. The party visited Boston and New York together, when the Earl civilly withdrew from the other two, and returned to Boston, when he assumed the incognito of Osborne. While in Boston, and between his voyages, he studied seamanship in the Boston Nautical Club and graduated from that institution with a certificate of competency as a navigator.

When the Rev. Mr. Alexander arrived in this country, eighteen months ago, to prosecute the search for the wandering Earl, he had no clue to guide him but the Earl's letters home. Of these the last was written from Pensacola, and therefore that was the starting point of the zealous clergyman's labors. But he was met with an obstacle that for a long time thwarted all his efforts. The Earl's incognito was unknown, as well as the names of vessels in which he had sailed at various times, but the affectionate old tutor persevered, despite all obstacles, and at last was rewarded by a reasonable identification of the Earl with a sailor named George H. Osborne.

Having satisfied himself that Osborne was the man he wanted, Mr. Alexander made inquiries for that person, and succeeded in tracing him on board a Northern-bound coasting vessel. The hunt now became exciting and interesting, leading up and down the coast from Florida to Nova Scotia, and from St. John's through the different coast cities to Baltimore. Thus every step of the young man's wanderings was faithfully followed, the laborious undertaking consuming nine months of unremitting labor, varied by alternate encouragements and discouragements. For a long time it seemed to the searcher that he was on the young man's heels, and would flatter himself that when he should find a certain vessel he would surely be brought into direct collision with his man. The whole brilliant prospect would be dissipated by the finding the vessel and the discovery that Osborne has left on the conclusion of a former voyage, and nobody would know his whereabouts. Then the laboriously searching for another trail was commenced, and continued till last February, when Alexander traced the Earl aboard the Hebra, bound for Australia. These tidings were duly communicated to the Earl in Scotland, and the tutor sat down in Boston to wait the receipt of tidings of the Hebra, meantime arranging plans for sending her to England or bringing her back to this country. Letters addressed to the Earl in his incognito were also dispatched to the care of the consignees of Hebra, in Melbourne, fully explaining the situation of affairs, and urging his immediate return home. After several months of waiting, the announcement of the safe arrival of the Hebra out was received, but with it came the death blow to all the hopes that centered in the recovery of the sailor Earl, for the news was accompanied with the announcement that the mate was washed overboard and drowned on the fourth day out. One of the sailors of the Hebra, who has returned to this country, has been examined by the commission. He fully recognized Osborne, the mate of the vessel, in the photographs of the Earl, that were placed before him. He also gave a minute account of Osborne's death as heretofore related. The Captain's testimony and the ship's log, detailing the casualty at the time of its alleged occurrence, will complete the necessary evidence. Osborne or the Earl shipped on the Hebra almost by accident, and sailed in her evidently against his own impulses. He went aboard while she was lying at Boston. He wanted to inspect a large, three-masted schooner. Capt. Kent met him on deck, was struck by his general appearance, and immediately engaged him as mate.

☞ Those who open letters belonging to friends, under the presumption that they have a right to do so, may take warning by the punishment of James Warner, a citizen of St. Louis. James, it appears, was indiscreet enough in May last to open a letter addressed to his sister-in-law, and the latter, having discovered the fact, caused his arrest. He was tried a few days ago and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

☞ A company is organizing in New York for the supply of Chinese servants, the members of the company being Chinamen, who will guarantee the good conduct and respectful behavior of the employes, they having recourse to such means as personal chastisement, refusal to return the offender's body to his home after decease, etc.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1870.

There is not much stir in the money market. The applications for loans are rather more numerous, but the banks, and private capitalists also, decline lending any more, except as a special favor. The rates of discount still range from 10 to 18 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is firm at par to 1-10 premium selling, and 1-10 to ¼ discount buying.

GOLD—Has been rather quiet with us, and the fluctuations in the New York market have not been violent; it opened at 110⅝, touched 110⅞, but closed at 110¾.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Continue to advance; they show an improvement of from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

Messrs Morton, Gault & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	112⅞@113⅛
" '62	107 @108
" '64	106⅞@107⅛
" '65	106⅞@107⅛
" new '65	109⅞@110⅛
" '67	109⅞@110⅛
" '68	110⅞@111⅛
10-40s	105⅞@106⅛
Currency 6s	109 @110

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	⅛	...
" '62	107⅛	107⅞	108	⅞	..
" '64	107	107⅛	107⅛	⅛	..
" '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	¼	..
" '65 (new)	109⅜	109⅝	110⅛	½	..
" '67	110	110⅛	110⅜	⅜	..
Coupons '68	110⅞	111	111⅛	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	110	110	110	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Have shown no life to-day; all hands are waiting for dividend day to pass, when it is probable that money will change hands more freely. There are still a few small orders for city bonds unfilled, but the amount of money seeking investment is not large.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.—"An intelligent, observing and eminently practical" New York merchant has recently made an extensive Western tour, and notwithstanding the numerous sources of information, by which it has been thought the world at large and particularly New York merchants are kept posted upon the subject of the rapid development of the West, this merchant was most "agreeably surprised" by what he saw. The wonderful increase of population, the lake merchant marine, the big cities which every few miles met his eye, the life, business, and progress of the West were more than he anticipated. The seat of empire is, undoubtedly, some hundred miles west of the Atlantic seaboard, and if merchants of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are not fully advised with regard to Western progress and development, it will be well for them to imitate the enterprise of the intelligent, observing and practical New York merchant. The New York Commercial List comments upon the letter of the merchant, and says:

This wonderful enterprise and development is attributed mainly to the rapid extension of railroads, which have been built in all directions where an adequate support was believed to be possible. The axiom that "wealth begets wealth" is in no case more fully verified than in the building of railways, which, when properly managed, not only return good dividends to the stockholders, but greatly increase the value of all the adjacent land. The wonderful developments during the last decade, in the opinion of our informant, have been hastened and advanced fully a quarter of a century by the wide scope and stimulus of the six hundred and fifty millions of currency which was bequeathed by the late war, and which has been the theme of so much objurgation. It has not only facilitated the growth and settlement of the West, but it has been instrumental in hastening by many years the development of the gold and silver mines, which, in turn, are to furnish the foundation upon which the currency is ultimately to rest. These developments, it is suggested, would have been impossible with the ante-war circulation of two hundred and fifty millions. In this view, then, the currency inflation has not been altogether an unmixed evil. The utilization of the fertile lands tributary to the Pacific railway needed to be hastened for the support of the Eastern and Middle States in the matter of food supplies—the States lying East of the Mississippi Valley [illegible] sources equal to the demand. Notwithstanding vastly increased facilities of transportation, we have not for years witnessed any such glut of articles of food supplies as to put down the prices to the level of former years, so rapid is the increase of consumption at home and abroad. Prices of breadstuffs and provisions, it is true, have materially declined from the war scale, but the present development of Europe, through war, and the [illegible] of armies and navies may even tax our resources in spite of our newly developed territory. A contraction of the currency, our friend tells us, will not for a moment be tolerated by the West, where there is almost a constant scarcity; nor, by the South, where, from a lack of sufficient currency, barter is forced upon the people.

It looks as though this great financial question might settle itself by building up a foundation of gold (and other articles of wealth of not less real value than gold) sufficiently strong to sustain a superstructure of even six hundred and fifty millions of paper money. This would have seemed absurd a few years ago, and many deem it so now, in view of the fact that it is double the amount that is required by Great Britain for the transaction of her vast commerce. Yet it is not so disproportionate, if we compare the magnitude of our territory, the increase of our population, the growth and extent of our railway system with hers. Our new territory is sending daily remittances of gold and silver fresh from the mines. These, in the aggregate, amount to some fifty or sixty millions yearly, and if, together with our increase of railways and houses, and fruitful farms, they may soon form an adequate foundation for our present currency, the question is propounded, why may we not present the grand spectacle of a nation with a healthy and well-secured circulation of six hundred and fifty millions dollars? It would not be any more wonderful than many of the occurrences in military, commercial and financial matters, transpiring here since the civil war first broke upon us—occurrences which have baffled all the predictions and mystified the minds of the prophets of both the Old World and the New. One of the elements of wealth is the influx of European capital, which flows toward our shores just as the current of immigration, and when peace is re-established in Europe, it will set in this direction more strongly than ever, that it may be far removed from dynastic wars; our prosperity will then receive an impetus now scarcely dreamed of.

COTTON AND SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTORIES.—One of the effects of the present low price of cotton is to arouse the South upon the subject of manufacturing their great staple on the fields where it is produced, and it is quite possible that the results may be such as to more than compensate for the disappointment with regard to present prices. The capacity of the South to manufacture her cotton will annually improve, skilled labor will be more abundant, and the signs of the times clearly indicate a revolution in the Southern mind upon the subject. The New Orleans Price Current, in an article under the caption of Home Manufacture of Cotton, says:

In controverting the ability of the producer to hold cotton against the capitalist and manufacturer, we offered to suggest the only means by which the American producer can to any extent control the market price of that staple. This will be by calling to his aid the manufacturer of cotton at home. This may be done either by the application of private capital and labor to the purpose, or by such aid on the part of the cotton States as would ensure the establishment of a cotton mill in every planting community. Without touching the question of a protective tariff, it is plain that the existing rate of duties on imported cotton cloths operates as an encouragement to American mills. If this advantage exists in spite of an effort to prevent it, why should the people of the South hesitate to avail themselves of it? We often fear that the prejudices of our people against an unequal or oppressive revenue tax has insensibly extended itself to the industrial interest the tax was intended to develop. Whether the duty on imported cotton goods be right or wrong, the manufacture and use of the goods is proper, so that even while condemning the protective feature of the law, we should not visit our vengeance upon an innocent and meritorious manufacture. It would realize that prejudice against the woolens bill to which John Randolph gave expression when he would "walk half a mile out of the way to kick a sheep."

If, however, the duties on cotton goods should be repealed, those who have all the elements for manufacturing cloth at home, would possess advantages over their Northern competitors, who must manufacture under greater expense.

Without adverting to the revenue policy of the Government, let us look to our own interest and duty.

We exported last year a quantity of raw cotton valued in round numbers at $250,000,000; when manufactured it was worth to the consumer at a moderate estimate $750,000,000. The manufacturer then received twice as much, for the preparation of the cotton for use as the planter has done for its cultivation. The producer then receives but one-third of what the consumer pays. Is the process by which this additional value is imparted to the raw material so mysterious that the producer cannot comprehend and employ it? Let us see: 1st, the first agent in this change is machinery. This is made in the workshops of America and England, and may be purchased and sent to one place as well as to another. 2d, the second element in the manufacture of cotton goods is skilled and operative labor. The Southern States have a large amount of operative labor unemployed. The skill necessary to conduct the manufacture may be imported and educated, as has been successfully done in Georgia and Alabama. 3d, real estate and motive power. The cost of steam must vary with the cost of fuel, otherwise water or steam power can be obtained on as good terms in the South as elsewhere. 4th, the raw material can be laid in here cheaper than elsewhere. Where then is the obstacle to adding this vast value to a material now exported in a raw state, and at one-third of its ultimate cost to the consumer?

If the cotton shipped from the South could be in part or altogether spun, woven and printed in fabrics suitable for use, it would add to our resources an immense sum which would practically be imparted and applied in compensation of our own labor, much of which is at present unemployed, and even a charge upon the labor employed in staple production. If this system could be adopted we should turn the tables upon the consumer, and instead of depending upon our crops for employment, they would be dependent on us in great part for clothing. Our manufacturers would become their competitors, and the planter would derive the advantage of the additional demand occasioned by this home capacity to manufacture. The American producer and manufacturer could combine and withhold cotton raw and manufactured, and a competition would spring up which would compel the consumer to advance his rates of compensation to the planter.

There can be no doubt that the interests of the producer demand some sort of organization for their protection. We even think that the Legislatures of the South should consider a proper policy for that purpose. The manufacturers elsewhere so organize their operations as to secure public recognition. The same thing should be done with regard to the most important staple of the nation. The national government has established a bureau of the cotton production. There can be no reason why the cotton States should not at least constitute committees of the Legislatures for the same purpose.

CUBA SUGARS.—The Havana Weekly Report, of December 17, says: "The majority of the estates are already grinding, and the reports are that the yield is on the whole a good one. There is now some disposition to operate in new sugars, and large transactions will very likely take place as soon as the stocks shall become large enough, particularly if foreign accounts continue favorable."

The total exports in boxes, from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to December 16, compare thus:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
United States....bxs	461,747	575,956	445,141
Great Britain	633,435	578,391	737,716
North of Europe	44,946	[illegible]	74,404
France	177,819	101,486	196,538
Spain	239,099	187,822	184,627
South of Europe	13,640	12,829	11,420
Other parts	23,724	11,579	22,254
Total......boxes	1,594,411	1,599,787	1,665,500
Stocks in—	1870.	1869.	1868.
Havana, bxs	29,521	52,785	30,861
Matanzas	600	7,246	2,655
Total bxs	30,121	60,031	33,516

The total exports in hhds, from Havana and Matanzas, from the 1st of January to December 16th, compare thus:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
United States, hhds	119,741	85,688	84,182
Great Britain	28,840	28,719	19,925
Other parts	3,688	5,489	2,811
Total hhds	152,269	119,896	106,918
Stocks in—	1870.	1869.	1868.
Havana, hhds	278	1,058	336
Matanzas	30	2,465	684
Total hhds	308	3,524	1,020

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	50	25
Bacon, tcs	..	47
Bacon, casks	..	150
Butter, pkgs	11	130
Barley, sacks	..	..
Bagging, pcs	25	20
Cotton, bales	1546	605
Cotton yarns, sks	..	4
Coffee, bags	105	475
Cheese, bxs	..	179
Candles, bxs	..	122
Cement, bbls	..	796
Corn, sacks	..	..
Cattle, head	20	..
Dried fruit, sks	..	19
Eggs, bbls & bxs	50	..
Flour, bbls	160	504
Feathers, sks	..	22
Hides, bdls	50	139
Hogs, head	726	..
Hay, bales	42	..
Horses, head	..	..
Iron, pig, tons	18	9
Lard, tcs	301	327
Lard, kegs	..	..
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	20	..
Mackerel, pkgs	..	2
Molasses, bbls	4	..
Nails, kegs	15	66
Offal, sks	365	10
Oil, bbls	..	103
Oats, bags	..	..
Pork, bbls	..	25
Pork, pcs	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	..	25
Rye, bags	..	46
Sugar, hhds	17	4
Sugar, bxs and bbls	..	87
Seeds, bgs	111	10
Tobacco, hhds	8	46
Tobacco, boxes	88	127
Whisky, bbls	150	71
Wheat, sks	523	..
Wool, bags	..	..

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is unchanged, with a fair demand at $1 85@1 90 per gal in barrel lots.

APPLES—Prices are steady, with light receipts. Dealers are selling good to prime qualities at $3 50@5 per bbl. Choice lots are occasionally sold at $6 per bbl. We note sales of 50 bbls at $4 60.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in ample supply and steady. We quote at $6 25@6 50 per bbl, and 4@4½c per lb in sacks.

BAGGING—The market is quiet, and hemp and flax bagging range from 26c to 28c per yard in round and jobbing lots, though 27c per yard is regarded as extreme figures.

BATTING—Stocks are ample, and sales of extra are made at 25c; No. 1 at 22c, and No. 2 at 20c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts find ready sale, and prices are steady at 27@28c on arrival.

BAGS—The demand for all descriptions of grain bags is light, and prices, though not revised for some time, are weak at quotations. We quote 2-bushel seamless cotton bags at 38@40c, 2½-bushel at 45@48c, and 3-bushel at 50@55c. Burlaps are quoted at 17@22c for 2 and 4-bushel bags and gunnies are quiet at 20½@22c for bales and 23@24c for resewed.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair supply, and prices range from $55 to $80 per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter continue liberal, and prices are steady. We quote at 18@25c for common to choice qualities. The weather enables country dealers to ship in good order. W. R. butter is steady at 32@35c per lb. We note sales to-day of 1,000 lbs at 22@25c.

BEANS—Are in fair demand, [illegible] common white [illegible] navy beans at $2 [illegible] per bushel.

BARK—Is unchanged, and tanners are buying from [illegible] per cord [illegible]. Much of the bark arriving is said to be inferior in quality.

CEMENT—Is unchanged, and manufacturers have not revised quotations for several months. We quote at $2 [illegible] per bbl.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—Prices are unchanged, with a limited demand. We quote the range in round and jobbing lots for the various brands at [illegible] for No. 500, [illegible] for No. 600, and [illegible] for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at [illegible], and candlewick and carpet chain at [illegible] per lb.

COAL—Dealers are selling Pittsburg coal to the city at 11c per bushel, or $6 25 per load of 25 bushels.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand, and prices are well maintained. Manufacturers and dealers report ample stocks. We quote full-weight star candles at [illegible]; 12-oz at [illegible], and 11-oz at 11½@12c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

CHEESE—Prices rule firm, with a good demand. Sales to-day include 100 boxes factory at quotations. We quote Ohio factory at [illegible]; Western Reserve at 14@14½c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 20@22c, and pineapple at 20@25c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is in good request at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Bolted meal is in light supply, and we quote at 60@65c per bushel loose.

COFFEE—The market is still quiet, buyers awaiting the reduction on duties, which occurs the 1st prox. The demand is for small jobbing lots. We quote the various grades of Rio at 17½@22c for common roasting qualities to fancy grades.

COTTON—The market exhibited firmness to-day, and sales were effected on the basis of our quotations. Early advices from New York and Liverpool were calculated to impart firmness to the market, but at a later hour the market was reported easier. The cotton afloat for Liverpool is 464,000 bales, and American cotton afloat is 255,000 bales. We quote:

Middling	14
Low middling	13⅜@13½
Good ordinary	12 @12½
Ordinary	11

CRANBERRIES—Are steady, and cultivated are held at $15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in demand at 10@11c per lb for halves and 6@7c for quarters. Dried apples are quiet at 4c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and prices range from 23 to 25c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Is in fair demand, and sales are made on arrival at $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet but steady, and we quote good to prime lots at 68@70c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady, with a reasonable trade in oranges and lemons. We quote oranges at $18 00@20 00 per barrel. Lemons are steady at $9@10 per box. Figs are 20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FISH—Prices rule steady. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium and large, at $23@26 per bbl, and other numbers in proportion; No. 1 kits at $2 25@3. White fish are unchanged and steady at $5 50 to $7 per lb. Pickled herring, $8 50@9 50 per barrel. Sardines, 25@30c per box.

FLOUR—Is quiet, with a light local and shipping demand. Prices are notably unchanged. Sales to-day include 200 bbls at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 70@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—The following are the prices paid by dealers on arrival:

Prime Raccoon Skins		20@30c
" Mink	"	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum	"	5c
" Gray Fox	"	20c
" Wild Cat	"	20c
" Otter	"	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	5c
Deer,	per lb	15@25c
Sheep,	wool on	40@90c

GAME—Prices are weak, and dealers are largely supplied. We quote quails on arrival at $1 40 per dozen; squirrels at $1 40 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 40 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $3 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is in moderate request, and prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 55@60c per lb.

GRAIN—The wheat market is showing very little animation, though prices rule firmer and receipts meet with quick sale at $1@1 10 for the various grades of red, and $1 10@1 20 for white.

Oats are firm at 40@42c in bulk on arrival, and 45@47c in bulk from store. Sales are made at 52@55c, sacks included.

Corn is firm, and sales of ear corn are made from wagon and store at 60c per bushel. We have no quotations for shelled as the market is bare.

Barley is in fair demand and prices are reported firm, and we quote fall barley at 95c to $1 15 per bu, and spring 80c to $1 per bu on arrival and from store. We note sale 800 bu spring barley at 85c.

Rye is steady with light receipts. Dealers are paying 70c on arrival, and sales are made at 75@80c from store.

Malt is steady. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 20. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 00. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair request, but dealers are able to respond to the demand. Prime to choice timothy commands $19@21 from store and delivered on cars. We note sale 224 bales prime timothy at $20 on cars; 500 do. at $19 on arrival at the bridge.

HIDES—The market is active, with ample receipts. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; green-salted at 9½c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits $5 75@6 per bbl.

HOGS—The market opened to-day active and strong. Receipts by river and rail, 726 head. Sales are made at $6 60@7 for heavy averages, outside figures being for an extra heavy lot, the average being 426 lbs. Light weights commanded $6 35@6 50 per 100 lbs gross. The killing to-day is reported at 600 head, with 850 head in packers' pens. The total killing for the season is reported at 226,217 head. As Louisville is the best market for live hogs in the West, farmers will do well to make a note of this fact and forward their stock.

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices are steady at 5½@6c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady. We quote s. c., c. c. bar iron at 3½@4½c, coopers' hoop iron at 5½@6c, sheet iron 5½@6½c, nail rod 9@10c, steel, cast, 20@25c, American blister 11@12c, German 12@15c, plow wings, iron, 6½c, steel 9@10c, plow slabs, steel, 9@10c, iron 6c, horse shoes $5 50@6 00 per doz, mule shoes $6 50@7 per doz.

LEATHER—We have no change to note in quotations. We quote sole leather at 30@41c per lb for oak and hemlock, harness 38@40c, skirting 42c, and bridles per doz $54@72.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers have not revised quotations for several months. Stocks are ample, with a fair demand. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	62	@ 65
Va. fine, ¾ lbs and 14's	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¾'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½'s	62	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 66

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Prices rule firm, and we quote New Orleans molasses in round and jobbing lots at 63@75c per gal. Sirups are in fair supply, and sales are made at 60@$1 15 per gal. Sorghum is steady at 45@50c per gal.

NAILS—Stocks are ample and prices steady, and we quote 10d to 40d at $4@4 25 per keg, and smaller sizes in proportion.

OFFAL—Dealers and millers report a fair demand. We quote bran at $16 00@18 00 per ton; shorts $20@21, ship-stuff $23@30.

ONION SETS—Prices are unchanged, and dealers quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $8, and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Linseed oil	88 @ 98		Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20		Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10		Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	25 @ 26		Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15			

PEANUTS—Are quiet, with light stocks, and prices range from 5½ to 6c per lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Prices are firm at $3@3 50 for peachblows, russets, and Neshannocks. Stocks are fair, but holders are anticipating an advance.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied, and prices are steady. Dressed turkeys command from 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed. We note sales of 2,000 lbs dressed turkeys at 14c.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day exhibited no new features, and the consumptive demand is light. Sales to-day include 50 bbls mess pork at $20 25. We quote at $20@20 50, and rump pork at $15@16. Bulk meats are steady and sales include 35 casks shoulders at 7½c, 25 do clear ribbed sides at 10½c; we quote shoulders at 7@7½c; clear-ribbed sides at 10@10½c; clear sides at 10½@11c; hams at 12½@13c. Bacon is in light supply; we note sales of 15 tcs sugar cured hams at 16½@17c. We quote shoulders at 10c; clear ribbed sides at 12c, and clear sides at 12½c. Lard is steady at 12@12½c, and keg at 13½@14c.

RICE—There is a fair demand, and prices for Louisiana Rangoon and Carolina rice range from 7@9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is steady, and we quote at 5½@6c per lb.

SALT—Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SUGARS—Stocks are light and prices continue to rule firm for all descriptions. We quote New Orleans sugar at 10 to 13c in hhd and bbl lots. Refined and Island sugars are steady.

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14¾@15
B's	14¼@14½
Extra C	14 @14½
C's	13¾@14
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	11 @12½
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—The market is fairly active for clover and timothy, and prices are steady. We quote at $6 90@7 25. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, 1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are unchanged at 8c for tallow, and 6c for the various qualities of grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	45c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is dull and prices nominally unchanged. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed from 45@50c per pound.

WHISKY—Highwines are steady at 87c per gallon tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is exhibiting very little animation. The holiday season is not favorable for activity in this department under the most favorable circumstances, and the intensely cold, dry weather has almost entirely arrested receipts, and the prevailing apathy will doubtless continue for some days to come. The sales to-day amounted to 16 hhds, and the following is the full range of prices:

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd green county common lugs at $6 20; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 30 and 8 10.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold [illegible] hhds: 1 hhd Hart county new leaf at $9; 2 hhds Allen county old leaf at $7 50, 7 40, and 7 [illegible].

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 3 hhds Indiana common leaf, new, at $4 85, 5 00 and 5 20; 1 hhd Indiana lugs, new, at $ [illegible].

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at $[illegible]; 3 hhds old leaf at 7 70, 8 90 and 9 [illegible].

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1870.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 3 o'clock this evening.

No Paper Monday.

As New Year's Day is generally observed throughout the country as a holiday, the COURIER-JOURNAL will not be issued on Monday morning. Our Sunday's issue, however, will be sent to all subscribers abroad and to news-agents, which, with its extraordinary city circulation, will make it unusually desirable for advertisers.

Carrier's Address.

The carriers of the COURIER-JOURNAL will, to-day and Monday, present their patrons with a New Year's Address, from the pen of Mrs. C. A. Warfield. Having given the name of the author, our praise of its literary merit is not needed to raise the reader's expectation to the proper pitch. A well-arranged counting-house calendar accompanies the poem, and we hope that, when receiving this valuable offering, the public will not forget the faithful and attentive men who have, in spite of storm and frost, so punctually served their patrons throughout the year.

SCIENTIFIC TRAVELS.

Lecture of Professor W. J. Davis at Weisiger Hall Last Night.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Professor W. J. Davis, formerly of the University of St. Petersburg, delivered a lecture in the lecture-room of the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Weisiger Hall, last night, on the unity of the human races, the connection and harmony of languages and the influences of climate upon the development of man. The lecture was attended by a fair audience, who appeared deeply interested. The Professor opened with an account of the transmigration of the different European and Asiatic races, tracing their descent, early development, origin of language, wars, habits and the general influence of their coming in contact with other nations. He denied the theory of a diversity of races advanced by closeted students of nature, who theorised upon what they had never taken the trouble to study by observation, and was of the opinion that the wide diversities of races, in habits, physical development and religion, were solely the result of climate, geographical and local causes. He next spoke of the harmony of the sciences, and declared all the different branches of science inseparable, that there existed a connecting link between each study of science and the next higher. Next followed an eloquent description of the system of astronomy, in which was traced the development of the science from the early observation of astrologists up to the grand discoveries of modern times. The sun, the center of the universe, was described as having no igneous organization of itself for the propagation of light and heat, but surrounded by an atmosphere composed of molecules and electricity. The planets were, in his opinion, masses of compact gas, whose spherical form was due to revolution. He argued that the earth was of igneous formation and in the process of cooling the evaporization formed clouds about its surface, which formed the oceans. He discredited the idea of universal deluge, as commonly believed from a scriptural standpoint, because a total submersion of the earth would have necessitated a new creation, which creation never took place. He [illegible] touched upon the history of the antediluvians, and the gigantic creations which were rendered extinct by the flood.

Then followed a very interesting description of his adventures in the Chinese Tartary, where he traveled in the disguise of a dervish, and penetrated 3,000 miles further than Tomberry, the French traveler. The object of this trip was to find a unity, which he believed to exist, in the language of some European and Asiatic countries, in which search he was successful, and was able to classify fifty different dialects of Asia. At the capital he was arrested as a spy, but, being able to repeat certain forms of worship, and being also armed with a passport in an assumed name and bearing the seal of the Sultan of Turkey, he was suffered to pass unmolested, although spies were continually on his track, who gave him much trouble. The fanaticism in that region he described as being of the most depraved sort, everything being fully 1,000 years behind the religion of Turkey.

The natives call the dust "the place where white men perish," and in passing over it he found it covered by the bleached bones of men and beasts. It required six days to traverse the desert, and, at the time it was passed by the Professor's party, it was crossed by a terrible simoon. His description of one of these burning sand storms was very interesting.

The Professor's account of Bockhara, its manners and customs, was anything but flattering to that interesting country. By the side of its inhabitants, our Digger Indians would be civilized gentlemen.

In speaking of the different races and tongues of Asia, the Professor expressed the belief that the North American Indians came from Asia, and that the passage was made before Behring Straits was created by the ice pressure. It had been found recently that the language of the Alaska Indians contains many Asiatic words. His account of the manners and customs of the native Persians, Chinese and Tartars was quite interesting.

If there is any fault to be found with Mr. Davis' disquisition it consists in its extreme comprehensiveness, consequent upon his simplification of the subject. To condense the geography, topography, and geology of over half the globe, and the manners and customs of the people that inhabit the same, as well as the entire range of comparative philology into a lecture of an hour and a half, is more than an ordinary human being is capable of accomplishing. He closed with a brief reference to Dr. Livingston's present researches in Africa.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Order of the Services in the Methodist Churches of this City.

In accordance with the invitation of Evangelical Alliance, the pastors of the Methodist churches of this city met at the Broadway Methodist church, to take such preliminary steps as were necessary to the proper observance of the week of prayer. The following programme of exercises was agreed upon:

Sunday, January 1st—A sermon will be preached by the pastor of each church on the inspiration of Holy Scripture, its sufficiency and sole authority for religious faith and practice.

Monday evening at 7 o'clock, services will be held at Broadway Methodist Church, by Rev. J. S. Scobee. Subject for prayer—Grateful review of the past, calling for renewed confidence and an increased devotedness.

Monday night at 7 o'clock, Portland Methodist Church; same subject. Services conducted by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

Tuesday evening, January 3d, at 7 o'clock, services at Walnut-street Methodist Church, conducted by Rev. B. Messic. Prayer for national mercies, for kings, and for all that are in authority, for soldiers and sailors, and for all who have suffered in the recent war, and for the blessings of peace.

Wednesday evening, January 4th, at 7 o'clock, services in Chestnut-street Methodist Church, conducted by Rev. H. T. Settles. Prayer for the children of Christian parents, for a blessing on home influences, and on all teachers, for early dedication to God, and for more laborers in Christ's service.

Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, services at Asbury chapel, conducted by Rev. J. H. Maxwell, M. D. Same subject as at Chestnut street Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, Jan. 5.

Services at Twelfth-street Methodist church, conducted by Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D. Prayer for the baptism of the Holy Spirit on all who profess and call themselves Christians, for the conversion of the Jews, and for the removal of all hindrances to the spread of the Gospel.

Friday, Jan. 6, services at Shelby-street Methodist church, conducted by Rev. J. W. Mitchell. Prayer for the increase of charity, and of an affectionate communion and co-operation among all in every land to love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Saturday, January 7. Services at Kavanaugh Chapel, conducted by Rev. T. C. Berry; prayer for Christian missions for the better observance of the Lord's day, and for a blessing on Christian literature.

Sunday, January 8. The pulpits will be filled by their respective pastors. Subject: Faith, Hope and Charity, essential witness to the truth. The public are invited to attend all of these services.

Railway Accident.

An accident occurred on the Short-line railroad at 10:40 a. m. yesterday at a point between Anchorage and Shelby Junction, by which there was some smashing up of two freight trains, though, fortunately, no one was hurt. While the Shelbyville freight was taking wood on its up trip the Cincinnati down freight, No. 18, which was behind time, ran into it, and both engines and two coal cars were considerably injured, one engine demolishing its smoke-stack. While approaching the Shelbyville train the engine of No. 18 was reversed, and when they struck the latter was running at about the rate of ten miles per hour, decreasing in speed all the time. The trainmen, seeing the danger, leaped from their trains, and no one received any injury of any consequence. The work of removing the debris was commenced at once, and the evening and night trains departed as usual upon time.

ISRAEL.

Conversion of a Christian Woman to Judaism and Her Reception Into the Temple.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

The Jewish congregations in this city as well as other religious denominations have been much interested of late in the reported conversion of a Christian woman to Judaism, an event unprecedented in the history of Louisville, and with but three or four parallel cases in that of the country. This interest having grown with more certain information reached its culmination last evening in the admission of the lady into the faith. The Synagogue was crowded with a large and attentive audience eager to witness the novel ceremonies that were to be added to the regular Friday evening service.

Mrs. Julia Kuetner, the wife of a dry goods merchant on Market, between Second and Third streets, is an American woman, and has always been a member of the Episcopalian Church. Some eight or ten years ago she married Mr. Kuetner, a Jew by birth and profession, and this may have contributed something to her conversion, certainly to her interest in the subject. She has three children, all of whom were circumcised some months ago, they being, however, much older than the usual time for this rite. Several months ago she applied to Dr. Kleeberg, the Rabbi of the synagogue in this place, for admission into his congregation, stating herself as firmly convinced of the truth of his teachings, and desirous of separating herself from all of her earlier religious antecedents. Dr. Kleeberg, desirous of testing the firmness of her convictions, has subjected her to this probation of several months, but, she remaining unshaken in her resolve, he yesterday received her into the faith.

Mrs. Kuetner, attended by her husband and children, was seated in the front pew of the synagogue, not an uninteresting looking woman, but with face somewhat pale with the excitement of the no doubt trying ordeal through which she was to pass. The ceremonies began with the singing of "The Heavens Declare the Glory of the Lord," from Handel's oratorio. This was followed by the reading of the evening prayer—a part of the regular service—by Mr. Lasker, the chanter of the congregation, with the alternating responses sung by the choir, Miss Bach's soprano ringing clearly and melodiously above the rest. The introductory hymn preceded the sermon, whose substance we give below:

DR. KLEEBERG'S SERMON.

Dr. Kleeberg's text was taken from the 12th chapter of Genesis, the 2d and 3d verses: "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing; and I will bless thee and curse him that curseth thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." This promise is constantly being verified and the blessing is accomplished by Israel and its religion. A revelation is a disclosure of truth heretofore unknown. Now in order to ascertain and demonstrate clearly that this blessing is accomplished by Israel, and by Israel alone and exclusively, it is necessary to go back through the ages and observe how revelations were made and the nature of their consequences. Of revelations in secular life I offer a few instances. In the discovery of America or its revelation to the inhabitants of the Old World, of course no one could boast of knowing or receiving any benefits from the opening of that new continent to the world at large. Such benefits date only from that time. So again in the discoveries of printing, of steam, of electricity, of the thousand other secular revelations that have been of immense benefit to mankind, their advantages have only been enjoyed from the date of their discovery. How is it in the discoveries in religion? Has any discovery been made since the revelations to Israel? The Christian claims that all our present enjoyment of happiness and civilization is the result of the Christian revelation. Now, charity, love, and the attendant virtues, and civilization itself, date back to the history of Judea. But is there a new revelation? We will admit, for the sake of argument, that the revelation of Christ is a new revelation, that has brought in its train misery and desolation in place of happiness and prosperity, and these latter are the very qualities that have attended the revelations given to our people. Disputing upon points and the relative interpretation of that revelation, brother is divided against brother, and bloody and long-continued persecutions have been the result of this putative revelation of Jesus, while, on the other hand, no blood has been shed in the old revelations. Nothing has been added to these old revelations of ours. Jesus has brought nothing new into the world but strife. There are many tall and handsome steeples in this city that, placed one upon another, would reach high toward the heaven above us; yet were all the dead and wounded victims of this revelation of Jesus gathered together they would reach higher toward heaven than them all. Nay, were all their groans gathered together in one chorus, it would swell and drown the noise that all the bells in all these steeples might make.

But now, since Israel has rejected Christ, has she lost anything by that rejection? In secular life did people reject secular discoveries? We might argue that all progress and advance in civilization would be lost to them. Has this been the case with the Jews? They have rejected the revelation of Jesus, and still they are as charitable, as benevolent, and have as many virtues as their Christian neighbors. The Jewish religion favors and must favor proselytism, but not by force, violence, or, even, by undue persuasion. I liken this religion of ours to a beautiful garden, having in it many rare flowers, symbols of the virtues residing in the garden of our religion. A mighty wind has passed over this garden, bearing the seeds in its course to distant lands, and there they have been planted and have bloomed anew in rich fragrance. Morality and its attendant virtues first had their birth in Judaism.

A gentleman, a member of the Episcopalian denomination in this city, came to me some months ago and professed himself desirous of uniting himself with the faith of our people. Before consenting to his request, I asked him many questions relative to the motives of the request, and was convinced from his answers that he was animated by no sincere and hearty motives. I rejected his application, and you may thus see that our proselytism is not a matter of mere desire on our part. This lady has persisted in her desire to become a member of our congregation, and we welcome her this evening into the true fold.

Mrs. Kuetner at this point came forward, and took her place upon the dias at the foot of the altar, attended by two lady friends. Dr. Kleeberg commenced the ceremony of admission by reading the 26th verse of the cxviii. Psalm—"Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord! we have blessed you out of the House of the Lord." He then asked her the following questions, to each of which she answered in an audible voice, "I do believe."

"Do you believe honestly, uprightly and sincerely that there is but one eternal spiritual and most perfect God, who has created everything, who ruleth everything, and preserveth everything? Do you believe that God has never appeared in any shape or form; that He fills with His glory the whole universe, and that the earth alone may not contain Him? Do you believe that God is merciful and of infinite mercy, kind and of infinite kindness, patient and long suffering, and that He rewards the good and punishes the evil in this world and the world to come? Do you believe that the soul of man is created pure and stainless, and that man can shun evil and do good, and that if he has sinned he may, by true and upright repentance, reconcile himself to God? Do you believe that God hath chosen Israel to be a nation of priests, and will you always bear in mind that you are now of that people? and will you now manifest by piety and the other virtues that you are of a nation of priests? And will you always exclaim in happiness and in misery—in suffering and in affliction—in life and in death—'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one?'"

He then opened the ark of the covenant, containing the scrolls of the law, and, in its presence, Mrs. Kuethner read, in a loud voice, the following prayer:

"Blessed and adored art Thou, Eternal One, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, enlighten me with wisdom and understanding to embrace Thy holy law, and to follow Thee in humility and piety, and to love Thee with all my heart and all my might. Amen."

Then, placing his hands on her shoulders, the Rabbi said:

"Jacob wrangled a whole night with an angel. When dawn came, the angel gave unto him another name—Israel. So I do endow thee with another name. Henceforth, added to thy other names, thou shalt be known as Leah. May the Lord make thee like Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah, and the Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His countenance shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

Then he welcomed her in behalf of the congregation, the choir chanting the Adon Alam as its hymn of rejoicing. With the blessing the congregation was dismissed, and another member went out with it. Whether for weal or woe may be her conversion it is not for us to say.

NEW ALBANY STATISTICS.

The Work of the Coroner and Police—Marriage Licenses, &c.

Coroner Sinex has held inquests the present year on the bodies of the following persons: June 7—On the body of a woman found floating in the Ohio river, name unknown. June 21—On the body of a man found floating in the Ohio river, name unknown. June 28—On the body of Charles Graves (son of Mr. George H. Graves, of this city), found floating in the Ohio river. June 29—On the body of C. W. McBride, who died from a wound inflicted by a pistol shot. The circumstances connected with his death are familiar to our readers. July 13—On the body of Joseph Kilmer, found dead in this township. July 14—On the body of a man, name unknown, found floating in the Ohio river. July 28—On the body of Emma Hamilton, found dead in this township. Dec. 4—In Franklin township, on the body of a negro, name unknown, found floating in the Ohio river. Dec. 15—On the body of David Hastings, who committed suicide at the boarding-house of John Woodville. Dec. 28—On the body of Sandy Bryant, a negro, who was stabbed in an affray, near Bratigan's, last Saturday night.

According to the police register, 619 arrests were made during eleven months of the year, as follows: February, 9; March, 67; April, 28; May, 58; June, 56; July, 80; August, 51; September, 82; October, 46; November, 74; December, 73. The officer in charge of the station-house failed to make any entries in the register of the arrests made during the month of January.

There have been issued during the year ending December 30 two hundred and thirty marriage licenses.

The aggregate sales of real estate for the year ending December 30 are $1,744,576.

Wm. Merk[illegible] Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, furnishes the following report: Number of fires for the year ending December 30th, 1870, 21; false alarms, 12; total loss by fire, $93,965; insurance, $53,915; net loss, $40,050.

There were ninety-eight commitments to the county jail during the year ending Dec. 30, as follows: January, 8; February, 6; March, 9; April, 7; May, 6; June, 9; July, 11; August, 11; September, 9; October, 12; November, 6; December, 4. There were recorded on the County Recorder's books during the year 587 deeds and 266 mortgages.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ The closing sales of the fine French China, Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods, by C. C. Spencer & Co., will take place this Saturday morning, Dec. 31st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 97, east side of Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Those who want to be Police Commissioners are very plenty in the city.

Wagons loaded with cotton formed an almost constant train in passing through Jefferson street yesterday.

During yesterday Main street was blocked many times by the breaking down of heavily loaded wagons.

Wm. Kaye, Esq., commenced work on his new foundery building yesterday. It will be erected on the old site.

The Hopkinsville tobacco dealers announce that the first sales of the season will take place January 12, 1871.

Alice Collings was arrested last night with a dress upon her which she stole from Mrs. Dickinson, some three weeks since.

George Francis Train was placed in police station No. 4 last night, on the charge of drunkenness and abuse of his family.

A. Ninelist, for petty larceny; T. Womsey, on a peace warrant, and T. Alstrum, for drunkenness, were at police station No. 1 last night.

One hundred soldiers from Newport barracks arrived in this city late yesterday evening via the short-line railroad. They go to New Orleans.

James M. Hiatt, Esq., correspondent of the press at large, is in the city, stopping at the United States, and will remain for several days.

A. S. Badger, Esq., Superintendent of the New Orleans Police, is at the Galt House en route to New York, where he goes on very important business.

Bill Williams, a negro deckhand on the steamer Emma Floyd, was crushed by a rolling hogshead of tobacco yesterday, and was badly injured.

At police station No. 2 last night there were John Hoke, charged with fraud, and Kate Nelligan, Pat Owens, and Chas. Johnson, for drunkenness.

For the first scene of John Unit at the Opera House last night about the whole stock of Miss Dora Shultz was incorporated in the scenic arrangement.

The Helm Guards, by invitation, visited the Catholic fair, at Jeffersonville, last night, and desire to return their thanks to the ladies for the courtesies extended to them.

A negro, named Mary Walker, left her baby at Polly Crenshaw's, on Green, between First and Second streets, last Monday, since which time she has been very scarce thereabouts.

Henry Medley, an American, aged forty years, living on Clay street, between Jefferson and Green, was arrested last night upon the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment of his mother.

On Christmas day Mr. Hancock, foreman at A. S. Shoefell & Co.'s, was presented, by the employes of that establishment, with a handsome cane, the presentation speech being made by Mr. T. F. Howard.

The case of Thomas Tierney and Thomas Sykes charged with kidnapping the daughter of Wm. Evans, came off in the City Court yesterday. The testimony of the girl herself as well as that of her sister and mother killed the case.

One of the most pleasant hops of the season took place at the residence of Mrs. Oldham, in Newburg, this county, on Thursday night. The beaux and belles "for miles around" gathered there to tread a measure to the most delightful of music and whisper sweet nothings in most willing ears.

'Squire Clement tried the case of Anthony Bland against Chas. Carter and George and Mattie Blackwell yesterday in his court. It seems the Blackwells and Carter went to the house of Bland and set all of his furniture out of the house and used threats against him. Bond in the sum of $100 was required of each of the offenders.

The Twelfth-street M. E. Church South will hold a watch night-meeting to-night, services commencing at 9 o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Bosley, and other religious exercises will employ the time till 12 o'clock, when the New Year will be welcomed in old-fashioned, Methodist style. The friends of the church are invited.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Capture of a Supposed Highwayman.

The Taylorsville Stage Robbery.

Our readers are familiar with the facts in reference to the recent bold and daring robbery of the Louisville and Taylorsville mail coach by two unknown men, on the highway, who commanded the driver to halt, and, after forcing him to acquiesce, went through the pockets of all on board, securing money and valuables to the amount of seven hundred dollars.

It will be remembered that subsequent to the robbery two young men from Bullitt county were arrested, tried, and acquitted of the charge. Since the trial the matter of the robbery has almost faded from the public mind, but here comes a fresh reminder.

Late yesterday afternoon a gentleman from the country informed the detective corps of the presence of two men in the city who had been arraigned at Taylorsville on the charge of committing the robbery, but who, during their examining trial, succeeded in slipping out of the court room and making their escape. He also informed them that these men were stopping at the residence of Mrs. Hubbard, on Hancock street, between Market and Jefferson. Acting on this information, the detectives and a squad of police went to the house last night, which was surrounded, and a search instituted for the men, but no trace of them could be found, and the landlady informed the officers that they had gone to a railroad office to buy tickets to go to Illinois.

Upon learning this, an officer was sent to the Fourteenth-street depot, and the large squad waited in the neighborhood of the house, as the men had left their baggage there. About eleven o'clock, officer Bligh noticed a man sitting on the door-step of a neighboring house, whom he watched very closely, and in a few moments another man came up to the man on the stoop from the direction of Main street, and, as he neared, was told by the man to look out. Mr. Bligh heard this and at once advanced on the man just arrived, who turned and ran into an alley toward Jackson street. Mr. Bligh, seeing that the man was about to escape, started in pursuit, and as he turned into the alley, fired a shot at the fleeing man, causing him to halt suddenly and surrender. This proved to be Tom. Pratt, a man who, during the war, had the name of being a noted desperado. He was taken to police station No. 2. Pratt's confederate succeeded in making his escape, and at a very late hour had not been apprehended, though it was very certain that he would be before daylight. Mr. Mudd, the unfortunate driver, who was victimized, arrived yesterday, and, at the time of Pratt's arrest, was at the United States Hotel. Mr. Bligh notified him of the arrest, and the question of Pratt's connection in the affair will be thoroughly sifted before Judge Joseph to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Glover Hall.

The rink will be opened to-night.

Weisiger Hall.

Prof. Fowler commences a course of lectures for three successive evenings, at Weisiger Hall, this evening. His subject for to-night is Life, Health and Self-culture.

Opera House.

A crowded audience was at the Opera House last night for Mr. Owens' presentations of John Unit and Toodles. This afternoon for the matinee Mr. Owens appears again as John Unit, and this evening as Paul Pry and the Live Indian.

Arrest of an Old Offender.

Some time in June last a negro named Peter Lewis, while walking along Second street, near Guthrie, in company with Mrs. Branham, was met by Mat. Branham, her husband, who, without a word, drew his knife and sliced out a chip or two from the neck and face of Peter. Branham was arrested, tried, and held in $400 bond to answer in the Circuit Court. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths went on his bond, and when the case was called in the Circuit Court, Mat failed to respond. Lieutenant Pennington, of the Fourth district, took the matter in hand and began searching for the fugitive. Yesterday he heard that he was rusticating at New Castle, Henry county, where the officer went and arrested him. He was lodged in jail last night.

City Tax, 1870.

In to-day's paper we publish a list of the property-holders of the Eastern District who have not paid their taxes for 1870. Any information in regard to property assessed to parties in the list will be gladly received by the collector. Persons whose names appear in said list will do well to call forthwith and pay up. This information is not for our benefit, as all property belonging to parties mentioned will be advertised, giving a full description of same, and be sold to pay taxes and cost of advertising.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. LAFE JOSEPH, JUDGE PRO TEM.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

J. Klepperbacher, J. Cavanaugh and Chas. Lewis, drunkenness; fined $5 each.

Ed. Sales, same; fined $5, and held in $100 for 30 days.

John Collins, same; discharged.

John Bodine, petty larceny; discharged.

T. Summers, assault; continued.

Joe Applegate, vagrant; $100 to answer.

Zach. Coblenz, receiving stolen goods; discharged.

Thos. Sikes and Thos. Tierney, kidnapping Susan M. Evans; Sikes discharged; Tierney held in $200 to answer; and Susan sent to St. Xavier Industrial School until she is 21 years of age.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

PROBATE ORDERS.

E. P. Hamilton qualified as administrator of the estate of George Hill, deceased, with A. H. Peyton as surety; and G. M. McCullum, A. E. Geoghegan and W. E. Craycroft appointed appraisers thereof.

Elizabeth Kendall credited by State tax on $300 for the Western district, for the year 1870.

George Newman credited by State tax on $500 for the Western district, for the year 1870.

Catharine L. Vaughan vs. A. L. Voorhees; commissioners appointed to allot dower to plaintiff.

☞ The Trenton State Gazette, indignant at the slurs of the New York press upon New Jersey, shows that the State is more densely peopled than any Eastern or Middle one, with but two or three exceptions; that its entire area is worth more per acre than that of any other State, and that the quantity and value of its farm products are also greater per acre than that of any other State.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Choice Cincinnati beer, cigars and liquors at the King.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

☞ Little Brown Jug at the Knickerbocker.

☞ The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

New Books for Holidays.

Messrs. Davidson Bros. & Co., 169 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, have received an addition to their large stock of holiday books, among which are "Pictures and Painters," a superb quarto volume, bound handsomely in morocco; price $30; and "Wilkie Gallery," price $4. Call and see them to-day.

☞ Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

Cosmopolitan Pearlite for the complexion. The most elegant and harmless face tablet in the world. At all druggists'.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Gift for the Season—Premium Teas.

If you desire to make your own or your friend's home cheerful during the coming holidays, supply it with a pound of premium tea. Beside the satisfaction of drinking choice tea, your tickets may gain a prize ranging from $5 to $5,000. Go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, where all can be supplied with premium teas. S. R. Hieronymus.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 31.

No business in the Police Court yesterday.

Protracted meetings commence in Wesley Chapel to-morrow night.

The public schools will reopen on Monday next, and not on Tuesday, as previously stated.

Councilman Jackson, who was some time since stricken with paralysis, is still in a feeble condition.

The United States District Court will convene in the County Commissioner's room on Monday morning next.

J. P. Hannon will have the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL for sale at the post-office news stand to-morrow morning.

Col. A. J. Hawke and lady, formerly of New Albany, now of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday for a short visit here.

Rev. Samuel Conn will deliver a temperance address at Holmes & Thias' Hall, Jeffersonville, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Miss Nettie Pease, the noted female spiritualist lecturer, visited this city yesterday. It is stated that she will lecture in New Albany to-morrow.

The Alleghanians received a hearty welcome at their first evening's entertainment at the Opera House last night. Performance again to-night.

John Woodside, of Clarke county, yesterday filed his application for the benefit of the bankrupt law with United States Commissioner Noble H. Butler.

Mr. Gideon Tresenriter and Mrs. Mary Tresenriter, both old residents of Georgetown township, were buried Thursday afternoon. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in that township.

John S. Smith, who has been suffering for several years past with a cancer in his nose, died at his residence on Spring near Lower Fifth street, Thursday morning. He will be buried by the Odd Fellows to-day.

To-morrow morning Rev. H. R. Naylor will preach in Centenary church on "The Inspiration of the Scripture," which is the subject especially recommended by the Evangelical Alliance for the first Sunday in the year.

Z Leavenworth, one of the pioneer citizens of Southern Indiana, and who was, with himself and brother, the founder of the town of Leavenworth, in Crawford county, will celebrate his golden wedding at that place on January 10th, 1871.

To-day the City Clerk will pay the members of the Fire and Police Departments their monthly salary for the month of December. The pay-roll of the fire department foots up, including the quarter salaries due the engineers, $1,007; police $837.

A Widows' Home is to be established in New Albany during the year 1871, at the cost of $25,000, by one individual, who has heretofore not made himself conspicuous in public charities. The name of the generous donor to the cause of charity is for the present withheld.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Joseph Blunk's heirs, by Commissioner, to Joseph and G. W. Daily, east half of northeast quarter of section 36, township 3, range 5, $679 43; Mary J. Pink to William Grimason, southwest 32, by 80 feet of the north 80 feet of lots 25 and 27, Lower Spring street, $1,100.

Two young ladies, daughters of respectable parents, and moving in high circles, ran away on Thursday night. It is supposed they have eloped with some itinerant showman. The girls both had comfortable homes and indulgent parents, and what could have induced them to leave the comforts of life, for God only knows what, it is certainly hard to tell. They were last seen in Jeffersonville.

The public installation of the officers of Greenville Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Greenville, on Thursday night, was attended by Judge Geo. V. Howk, Col. W. W. Tuley, Frank S. Devol, H. J. Reamer, M. J. Silvermann, and A. J. Hardin, of New Albany, and Gen. Cravens, of Washington county, beside a large audience of ladies and citizens living in the vicinity of Greenville. Prior to the installation the New Albany delegation and others partook of a genuine, hearty, country supper at the residence of Mr. James Taylor. After the ceremonies of installation were completed speeches were made by Gen. Cravens, Col. W. W. Tuley, and Judge Howk.

Last night the children of the Second Presbyterian church-room celebrated the Christmas by the usual exercises in singing, declamation, etc. The programme was greatly enhanced in its interest by the introduction of cakes, candies, ice cream, oysters, etc., but that which proved the most pleasant of all was an entire surprise to the zealous and energetic superintendent, W. H. Lewis, to whom was presented a copy of Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, in four volumes, bound in Turkey morocco, beautifully ornamented and lettered with gilt. The whole affair was a most pleasant one, and the natural wish was for many happy returns.

At a meeting of the ministers of New Albany, held in Centenary Chapel, on Thursday afternoon, to have united action in observing the week of prayer, H. R. Naylor was chosen President and Rev. Charles Hutchinson, Secretary. It was agreed that Union services shall be held daily, at 3 p. m., in the different churches, as follows: Centenary Church, Monday, by Rev. Samuel Conn; Tuesday, Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William McK. Hester; Wednesday, John-street M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Daniel Stewart; Thursday, Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. R. Naylor; Friday, First Presbyterian church, by Rev. Charles Hutchinson. On Saturday there will probably be services in the Bank-street Baptist church, but that is not yet fully determined.

The Christmas festivities in the First Presbyterian Sunday-school were attended on Thursday night by the scholars and their parents. The Sunday-school room had two trees—one a Christmas tree, with presents thereon, the other a barren tree. There was also a beautiful cross hanging before the altar, from which hung a blank shield. The exercises commenced by the children following each other with one of the letters contained in the phrase "Jesus our Saviour." As each letter was placed on the shield the scholars addressed the cross in a short and beautiful verse. The older scholars here followed with wreathes in their hands, each wreath having on it a motto descriptive of one of the attributes of the Saviour; and as each wreath was placed upon the tree, the scholar delivered a short address on the duties commended by that particular attribute. The exercises were interspersed with singing, and concluded to the satisfaction of both the participants and spectators.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 31.

Work was suspended in Barmore's ship-yard yesterday.

Dr. Post, formerly of this city, now of Michigan, is in Jeffersonville on a short visit.

Reports previously circulated that the pork-house would suspend this week were premature.

Rev. Dr. N. Field will preach in State Cut Run meeting-house to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

Hon. Dr. F. H. C. Honneus, who formerly represented this county in the Legislature, is among the candidates for Director of the State Prison South.

Henry Emmerke gave a public supper at his house in Utica, on Tuesday, to the members of Utica Lodge F. A. M., which the guests all highly appreciated.

Wm. Hopper, the convict in the State Prison South, who fell and broke his leg about a week ago, died yesterday morning of typhoid pneumonia. He was from Jennings county.

Rev. Henry Wood, of North Vernon, will preach in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, at half-past ten o'clock, as Rev. Thomas Crowe, the regular pastor, still lies in a very feeble condition.

The Alleghanian Bell Ringers on Monday night, the Macarthy Minstrels on Wednesday night, and the ball for the benefit of Henry Geyer on Thursday night, will afford plenty amusements for the people of Jeffersonville next week.

Louis Hensler, a well-known citizen of this place, who suffered a serious injury to his leg by cutting it with a broad-axe nearly two months ago, is still confined to his residence on Chestnut street, having twice had to submit to have a large abscess opened on his leg.

A change has been made in the train leaving Madison in the morning so as to connect with the morning train at Columbus for Louisville. That train now leaves Madison at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 10:15 a. m., connects with No. 4 south bound, arriving in Louisville at 1:40 p. m.

Dr. Beverly W. James, one of the oldest living citizens of Clark county, now residing in Charlestown township, was in the city yesterday. Dr. James was editor and publisher of the Indiana Statesman, published at Charlestown, about forty years ago. This was among the first journalistic enterprises in this county.

The many friends of Wm. Vancamp will be glad to learn that the report of the injuries he sustained on Wednesday night at Austin, were exaggerated. The wheel of the car did not cut his leg off, but, passing obliquely over it, broke the bone above the knee. The physician attending him now thinks the leg can be saved.

There is a dangerous pit-fall at the southeast corner of Telegraph and Market streets, which may yet break some one's leg and result in a bill of damages for the city to foot. Some time since a ditch was dug to drain a pond in that vicinity. The ditch has crumbled away until it has extended five feet into the pavement. It should be promptly repaired.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman found the Jeffersonville mail bag, due from Indianapolis at 8:05 a. m., lying near the Jeffersonville and New Albany track, about a hundred yards below the bridge fill, apparently unharmed and in good condition. How this mail bag come to be lying out on a public highway, we have been unable to ascertain, but certain it is that it must be the result of an egregious piece of carelessness.

Charles J. Keller, for nearly thirty years a resident of Jeffersonville, who has been bed-fast for near two months past with consumption of the stomach, died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Keller came to this city from Maryland, about the year 1840 or '41. During his residence here he has filled various public positions, among them—constable, policeman, city marshal, councilman and pilot-on-guard. His kindheartedness was proverbial among his many friends.

Some difficulty has been experienced by W. G. Armstrong, Township Trustee, in retaining the school-house on the old Plank road, 2½ miles from Jeffersonville, in its present location, in consequence of John Redding having purchased the land immediately fronting the road. It was thought at first it would be necessary to move the school-house to a more accessible site, but Mr. Redding will doubtless sell to the county the strip of land fronting the school and this will obviate the difficulty.

Weddings have been frequent in these parts during the past week, among which were those of Fayette Lawrence to Miss Minnie, daughter of Jacob Swartz; Mr. Lutz to a daughter of William Gibson, both in Utica township; Rev. Flowers, of Indianapolis, to Miss Ella Nicholson; Columbus Combs to Miss Ella, daughter of Thomas W. Prather, in this township; the latter couple left for St. Louis on their bridal tour. Also, Alexander Stierheim to Miss Dillon, daughter of Dillon Bridges, in Charlestown. More in prospect.

The young folks of "Jeff." enjoyed a necktie party at Mrs. Mary White's a night or two since. The peculiar feature of this kind of a party is that each lady makes a necktie of the same kind of material as that of the dress she wears. The neckties are folded in paper and then put in a hat. Each gentleman draws a tie, and the dress which compares with the tie, to that lady the gentleman goes and remains with her the rest of the evening, and sees her safely home. One can imagine that such a lottery as this will play some ridiculous antics in coupling the young folks.

Rudifor, the convict mentioned in yesterday's issue as having stolen a suit of clothes and $75 since his escape, is certainly an accomplished villian. After he was pursued and had escaped, he went to the house of Wm. Whalen, at State Cut run, for the pretended purpose of surrendering, and did place himself in the hands of Mr. Whalen. That evening a stranger was lodging with Mr. Whalen, but the stranger went to sleep while Whalen set up to watch his captive. During the night Mr. Whalen's eyes grew heavy and he fell asleep. Rudifor did not like to disturb his weary watcher, and consequently stepped quietly to the bed of the stranger, took off his stripes, and donned the bran-new suit of the sleeping guest, forgetting to leave the money that was in the pockets of the pants. Since that Rudifor has not surrendered himself, nor has he been heard of.

TEACHING THE JAPS.

Progress of Japanese Students in America.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Illustrative of the wholesome good flowing from the pleasant relations between the United States and Japan, we have only to glance at the Japanese who have been or are at present in process of reconstruction at the collegiate institutions of the country. Three years ago two Japanese officials, pursuant to instructions from their own government, came to California to study the language and customs of the American people. They learned English rapidly, and displayed great eagerness and aptitude for the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of mathematics. In fact, a thirst for mathematics is one of the characteristics of the race.

The two representatives of Japan to whom we refer made excellent progress in their studies at the City College, and returned home with a high opinion of America and her people. The information disseminated among the Japanese stimulated others to violate time-honored traditions, and in a brief space of time another delegation from the two-sworded or aristocratic class put in an appearance here. The Japanese arriving on this occasion were youths of fifteen to twenty years of age, intelligent-looking, athletic fellows, full of life and spirits. While en route to the port they commenced to abandon their national customs and dress, and assumed American garments. The top-knot was discarded, the hair allowed to grow in front, and carefully parted at the side, and since that time the Japanese students have invariably dressed as Americans before landing here.

Of the second installment of Japanese which arrived here, two young men displayed remarkable proficiency in their studies—one excelling in geometry and physical geography, and the other in the English language. The geometrical expert was appointed to the command of a Japanese ship soon after his return home; the linguist became the interpreter for the Mikado's brother, and subsequently accompanied his employer to this country. Instances similar to the above are not of unusual occurrence, if the statements of the Japanese are to be relied upon. They relate that the Japanese who travel abroad, and become educated in the language of foreign nations, are treated with increased respect upon returning to their native land.

About one year ago a Japanese Prince of high rank came to San Francisco, and entered the educational institution previously mentioned. In his own language he was well informed, and being naturally bright and intelligent, he succeeded in making admirable progress. The difficulties which are encountered in mastering the English language may readily be imagined when we state his age, thirty-five years. Nevertheless, he returned home at the expiration of a year, able to read and write English. In his own language the prince could write in three different styles, to-wit: the Katakan language, or colloquial, mandarin and script. When asked what special reason his people had for desiring to be educated in this country, the prince said that his people desired to know how a country less populous than Japan could be so much more powerful.

The Prince returned to Japan some months ago, but will resume his studies next year. In all, twenty Japanese have attended the City College within the last three years; at present there are but two of the race at the institution. The Japanese have manifested a dislike to stay in California since the completion of the railroad, and those who visit this country for educational purposes generally make a short stay here, and then pass on to the Eastern States. But they all become thoroughly imbued with American ideas, and use them [illegible] at home. The old fogy notions which kept the Japanese from intercourse with the civilized world have been shattered, to the special advantage of America; and the introduction of "reconstructed Japs" among their countrymen cannot fail to improve our commercial relations with the country.

Curiosities of a New York Canvass.

The Brooklyn Eagle gathers the following "curiosities of the State canvass" from the official report recently published. In the vote on Governor, 164 ballots are reported "blank," and 159 "scattering." Over 300 voters out of 60,000—half of one per cent.—were foolish enough to go to the polls and go through the motions of voting, when they knew they were in fact not voting at all. One of these voted for the dead murderer Real for Governor, and another for the absconded slaver Oaksmith. In the vote for Lieutenant-Governor, 27 patriots voted for "reform," in the abstract, without specifying who was to be the pattern reformer. The attempt to bring labor into politics was an utter failure. The Labor party, in making their State ticket, took their candidate for Controller from Kings county, and that county gives him just eleven votes in his right name, and eleven other votes in various misspellings of his name. The limits of districts, changed though they are every ten years, seem to have been pretty well understood by the voters. In the Congressional contests of Brooklyn, Mr. Slocum received nine votes which were doubtless meant for Mr. Kinsella, and Mr. Kinsella, in the other district, was honored with seventeen votes which were probably intended for Mr. Slocum. Mr. Webster received sixteen votes, and Mr. Whiting one, all which rightly belonged to Mr. Dutcher; and, on the other hand, Mr. Dutcher got ten votes which belonged either to Whiting or Webster. A more serious mistake was that of some of the Republican voters in the IIId Congressional District, where, it is recorded, no less than 390 votes were cast for "Erastus D. Webb," instead of "Erastus D. Webster."

Reminiscences of a Recent Republican Rally.

At a meeting of the King's county, N. Y., Radical committee—

Mr. Worth called Mr. Morton to order for stating what was not true.

Mr. Morton—What I state is true.

Mr. Worth—I repeat that it is not true, and I defy the gentleman to prove it.

Mr. Morton—If you say so again I'll knock you down.

Mr. Worth—The h—ll you will! You had better try it.

Mr. Morton, without any more ado, rushed at Mr. Worth and

PLANTED HIS BUNCH OF FIVES

between Mr. Worth's eyes, causing them to turn purple. Worth returned the blow and countered on Mr. Morton's nose. Then the men clinched and

STRUGGLED FOR THE FALL,

but the crowd about them was too compact and they could not get down. About this time some of the other members took a hand in, while others jumped upon the benches or fled from the room. Two chairs were hurled by some one among the crowd, the police were called for, and the scene was one of wild confusion. One man who did not belong to the committee, but who had just dropped in, was

KNOCKED DOWN WITH A CHAIR

and severely injured, and, while Morton and Worth were struggling together to settle the question, some one turned off the gas, and the row broke up.

☞ They have jolly times at Saratoga in winter as well as summer. At the Crescent House, a medical institute, the patients gave a splendid masquerade party the other evening, when all their ills were forgotten in the enjoyment of the occasion. A correspondent of the Albany Argus says: "John Morrissey is adding to his 'club-house,' and it was said, when he bought the elegant grounds opposite the Clarendon last summer, that he was to build a hotel upon them at once, but there are no signs in that direction as yet. Rumor has it that he has offered $500,000 cash for Congress Spring Park, which his lot adjoins, and has a plan for improving it and utilizing a portion of it, in connection with his proposed hotel, in a way that would add much to the attractions of the village."

☞ The Presbyterian Banner advocates the addition of sacred music to the studies to be taught in theological seminaries, and says every minister should know how to sing, and to sing well.

☞ In Canada the mink fur season is said to be very productive. In some sections of the Dominion minks are so plentiful that they approach the farm-houses in large numbers without fear.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
5:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:23 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:45 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8.25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11 20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
8:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P. M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		5:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

A very serious accident occurred on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad yesterday, the particulars of which will be found in local columns.

The Erie managers have announced that the business of the United States Express and Great Western Dispatch Companies over their road will cease on March first, after which the New York and Boston Express Company will extend its operations over the Erie road.

The Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company advertises to receive proposals till the 7th of January for the grading, masonry, bridging, timber work, etc., of this line between Springfield and Greenfield—thirty-seven miles. Bids to be addressed to A. D. Mortimer, Chief Engineer, Springfield, Mo.

The notice in our issue yesterday of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad as crossing the bridge may be calculated to mislead. During the suspension of navigation, while the ice is so heavy that the ferryboats cannot make regular trips, the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis railroad has consented to take passengers going to the Ohio and Mississippi depot in Jeffersonville over the bridge. That is what we should have said.

The Memphis Appeal says: "The Clinton and Memphis railroad is now in a shape to be pushed forward vigorously. The bonds of Henry and St. Clair counties have been sold at eighty-five cents on the dollar, a portion of the road has been let and a large force is at work on the line east of Clinton. The line is permanently located from Clinton, Henry county, to Osceola, St. Clair county, and a preliminary survey has been made from Osceola to Bolivar, Polk county. Southwardly from Clinton, in Henry and St. Clair counties, stock to the amount of $400,000 has been subscribed, and bonds covering that amount have been issued and placed in the hands of the company. The enterprise is meeting with almost universal favor in Polk county, and petitions are now being numerously circulated in that county asking the County Court to subscribe $250,000 stock. Grading is to be commenced at once on the portion of the line between Clinton and Osceola. It would, perhaps, be well to have the present impotent organization of the Memphis and Kansas City road merged into this of Southwestern Missouri."

River News

THE WEATHER has moderated greatly since last report, and the prospects are now very flattering for a resumption of navigation in a few days. Yesterday opened cloudy, with a light rain early in the morning. It continued to become warmer as the day advanced, and at 6 p. m. the mercury indicated 42 degrees with good prospects of rain through the night. The ice was still running heavily, though the ferryboats were making occasional trips. The river continues to fall with 8 feet in the pass down the Indian chute and 5 feet in the canal. Everything remains in statu quo, and no news to report.

Mr. Thos. Satterwhite, of the firm of Man. W. Satterwhite, left for Cincinnati yesterday.

Evansville follows the lead of Cincinnati, and reduces her wharfage about fifty per cent. on all local packets.

The steamer Mary Houston passed Evansville yesterday, and will arrive here to-day, if she can make it through the ice.

The Virginia has laid up at New Orleans, and will not leave there until there is a certainty of the ice embargo being raised.

Mr. James Ferrier, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line steamers, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect January 1.

We learn that Capt. Jesse K. Bell has been elected President of the Red River Packet Company in place of Capt. J. T. Roots. We congratulate the company in securing the services of its new President.

The Tom Jasper, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, is reported in a very dangerous position, aground at Liberty bar. Her main hog chain is reported broken, and the river falling rapidly and cutting out under the bow and stern so as to make it probable that she will break in two and be lost. The ice is piled up on her upper side nearly to the ladies' cabin floor.

Captain F. Y. Batchelor, of the steamer Edinburg, sends the following dispatch, dated New Orleans, December 29th, to the Cincinnati Commercial: "The new and large steamer John Kyle, bound for Cairo, collided with a steamship, while leaving this evening, cutting the Kyle to the water's edge between the cylinders and boilers, broke her steampipe and knocked down her chimneys. The Kyle is making water freely, but two tugs, with their pumps, will keep her free. She is lying at Algiers. One man killed by jumping into her yawl. No person else hurt."

The Memphis Avalanche of the 29th says: Navigation above this point is virtually suspended for the present, while the movements of steamers below are retarded by ice-floes that fill the channel, impede their progress up or down, and render their passage both difficult and hazardous. Our local tributary packets have all got into a tangle, as is evident by the irregularity of their arrival and departure. Upper river boats are nearly all ice-bound or laid up, and the general freeze has caused an almost total suspension of business. River men are undecided concerning their future movements, and anxiously await more favorable news from above to guide their actions. There are several boats between this and Cairo trying to work up or down. Nothing is expected either way from above there. The St. Louis Packet Company have—including the St. Luke, which steamer left here yesterday morning, with a cargo of 766 bales of cotton for Cairo—five of their steamers below the mouth of the Ohio. Of these, the Rubicon and City of Alton are somewhere between this and Vicksburg, and the Marble City and Julia are at or near Cairo. The company have determined not to receive any more freights for points below for the present. Business yesterday was dull and nearly all river people are resting on their oars for the present. The Nick Longworth left during the forenoon, six days out from Louisville, for New Orleans, drawing six feet. She added a few people here. The Great Republic remains here for the present; also the Leonidas and Sam. Parker. The R. J. Lockwood passed up with a cargo of barreled beef, hides and cattle from Jefferson, Texas, on her way to St. Louis. She put off 100 head of cattle here. The H. C. Yeager arrived at noon, two weeks out from Pittsburg. She left Cairo Sunday, and reports encountering great trouble all the way down. The Minnie, which left here Sunday with a full load of cotton, has laid up at Hale's Point, and the Carrie Kountz has laid up at the foot of Island 18. The Yeager was drawing eight feet. She had about sixty tons for this city.

The Pittsburg Commercial of the 28th says: A brief review of our river trade for the past few weeks will illustrate the injurious effects of the unwise and niggardly policy of Congress in appropriating the contemptible sum of fifty thousand dollars in the interest of navigation on the Ohio river, representing a tonnage of such a vast magnitude. We have had this fall and winter two scant freshets, and yet sufficient for safe and rapid towing purposes, with some slight changes and improvements in the channelway within a few miles of our city. The first of these needed improvements is at "Glass House ripple." A small amount of money judiciously expended at this point would effectually secure a safe passage way. At Merriman, the upper bar, at a low towing stage, forces the tows to stand out so far that the action of the current drives them on the lower bar, as was the case during the recent shipments of coal. Here again a small sum of money expended in dredging the point of the upper bar, to deepen and straighten the channel, would secure a uniform depth of water and a free channel way. But the want of funds prevented these important and yet comparatively inexpensive improvements, to the detriment of this great trade and the serious inconvenience and loss of whole communities. Had these improvements been made, our steam tugs would have rounded out of their landings with full tows, and in forty-eight hours would have cleared for lower ports; but, in consequence of these obstructions, they have to "double trip" and readjust their tows at points below Merriman, consuming a whole week, thus losing the best water, and thereby increasing the perils of the whole trip, multiplying disasters from Pittsburg to Louisville. The second rise was a duplicate of the first. The detention of the tugs on the first rise prevented their timely return for the second; the tedious and expensive process of "duble tripping" had to be gone through again, whereby much time was consumed, and the safety of the tows periled by the falling condition of the waters at the time of their departure. The aggregate summing up of the whole matter is, a large amount of coal is left on hand, exposed to the hazards of winter; a short supply below; the consequent suffering of the poor; the failure of the returning tugs, with empty tows, to reach home, they being ice-bound from Louisville to Pittsburg—in addition to a like state of affairs in regard to the coal bound South. The actual loss of coal at Merriman, to say nothing of the expense and loss of time in double tripping and the delay to the whole fleet, will far exceed the amount required to remove the obstruction. A moderate sum of yearly appropriations by the government, properly expended, would render the freight and coal trade a comparatively safe business, much to the advantage and happiness of millions of population who are interested in this national thoroughfare of trade and travel. The session of Congress will be short. Whatever is done will have to be done quickly. Will our representative, with the help of these facts and others which can be furnished, see to it that this long-neglected interest is justly recognized in the appropriations of the National Government?

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—Snow and rain during the afternoon. River still closed. The crew of the St. Charles left for Cincinnati by rail.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—River ten feet three inches; fallen ten inches in twenty-four hours. Ice cakes thicker to-day, but smaller and fewer in number. Snowed hard an hour this forenoon; partially cloudy to-night. Temperature 42.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 30.—The weather is cloudy and sensibly moderated. Mercury 34 to 50. River unchanged and ice lighter; wind from south-southeast, driving the ice upon the Indiana shore. The Valid and barges passed down at 10 a. m.; Mary Houston, from New Orleans to Louisville, 4 a. m.; Robert Fulton, with a tow of coal from Spottsville. The Mollie Moore will leave in the morning for Louisville. The Mary Houston has a big trip but suffered no damage by ice. The Quickstep lies over.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—The river is falling; 30 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and milder. Departed—Tallman, Cairo.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—Mary Miller, Cairo to Memphis, 7 a. m.; Argosy, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, 1 p. m.; Charleston, Cairo to Wilson Landing, 5 p. m.; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 6 p. m. Ice thinned out in the Ohio so as to be no serious impediment to navigation. River fell 5 inches. Mild and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—Weather clear. Mercury 45. The river is falling; ice still heavy, though. No boats started for Cairo. Arrived—Marble City, City of Alton, Cairo, Walter White. Departed—Local, Republic, Lockwood, Labarge, Sallie, Indiana, Cairo, Dardanelle, Arkansas Belle, Ida, White River.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—Down—John Howard, last night; Henry Ames. Up—Belle Yazoo and Frank Pargoud. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 30.—Arrived, John Kilgour, from Louisville. Departed—Edinburg, for Cincinnati.

☞ A Skowhegan (Me.) dressmaker has been obliged by a court of justice to pay a customer ten dollars damages for an ill-fitting sack.

☞ Von Moltke's chair, at his hotel in Berlin, is kept crowned with a laurel wreath, and no one is allowed to sit in it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the market is dull and unchanged in every respect; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and state $5 [illegible] 65; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 30@6 65; white Western extra $7; extra Ohio $6 70; St. Louis $6 75@8 25. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is firmer; Brandywine $4 35. Whisky is dull at 94½@95c. Wheat, the market is dull and unchanged; receipts 5,450 bushels; new spring $1 41@1 43½; red amber $1 46@1 49; white Michigan $1 50. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley, the market is dull and unchanged. Barley malt is quiet. Corn, the market is dull; receipts 6,800 bushels; No 1 mixed 76@78c; yellow 78@78½c. Oats, the market is dull unchanged; receipts 4,000 bushels. Hay is firm at $1 15@1 20 for shipping and $1 20@1 35 for retail lots. Hops are unchanged. Coffee is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 10½@11½c. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 68@72c. Rice is unchanged. Petroleum, crude 12c; refined 23½c. Mess pork, prices are irregular; old $18@19 50; new $19 75@20; prime mess $17@17 25; new $20@21. Beef, mess $10@13; extra mess $15@18. Beef hams, smoked, 29@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@31. Cut meats are dull; hams, plain 10½@13c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles, short rib 10c, seller January. Lard is heavy; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle rendered 12¾@13c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese 12@16½c.

LATEST—5 p. m.—Flour is steady with a moderate demand at $6@6 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rye 94@95c. Oats 60@62c afloat. Corn, the market is dull and unchanged. Mess pork is unchanged. Beef is without change. Bacon is unchanged. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm; fresh 32@33c and limed 21@23c.

DRY GOODS—There is but little change to observe in the prices of staple goods. Hartel's prints have advanced to 11c for fancies and 11½c for ruby green and Swiss rubies. Spragues' fancies are still selling at 10½c, and purples and pinks at 10½@11½c. Amoskeag 8½c. Garner & Co's shirtings 10c. Hamilton fancies 11c. Washington cambrics 7½@8½c; A tickings 15c; Omega B do 30c; Lewiston A do 26c; Pittsfield do 7½@8c; Glasgow ginghams 14c; Caledonia do 12½c; Hamilton delaines 18c; Pacific corded alpacas 23½c, and [illegible] for common and high colors.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales at $1 13@1 17. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 53@54c. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 85c. Oats are dull and prices drooping; No 2 42c. Barley, the demand is good at full prices; fall 90c@$1; spring $1@1 05. Groceries are steady; sugar 9@12c; coffee 16@20c; molasses 60@70c. Oils are steady. Eggs are dull and prices drooping at 30c. Butter is dull and prices are drooping at 26@31c. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $11@11 50. Mess pork, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales of 1,000 bbls mess at $19, all cash, but the greater portion of the pork is to be delivered in 60 days hence, seller's option. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; holders are asking 11@11¼c. Bulk meats are quiet and unchanged in every respect; holders are asking 7c, 9½c and 9¾c loose. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 10c, 11c and 11½c. Hogs, the market is dull prices are drooping, closing flat at $6 20@6 50; receipts 5,700 head. Green meats are dull and prices are drooping: shoulders 6@6½c; sides 8½c; hams 10@10½c. Whisky is steady with a moderate demand at 87c. Gold 110¼. Exchange is steady.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 14c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, the market is firm and closed 1c higher; No 2 red winter $1 28; No 1 do $1 38. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 43@46c for mixed in bulk; yellow 47@50c, the latter for fancy. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 38½@40½c in bulk and 42@46c in sacks. Barley, there is no market. Rye is scarce and firm at 80@81c. Highwines are steady at 89c. Tobacco, prices are nominal. Hemp and bagging are nominal. Provisions, there is only a limited jobbing demand; mess pork is nominal at $19@19 25. Bulk meats, sales of 100,000 lbs of loose dry-salted clear rib, at Quincy, deliverable here at the opening of navigation at 9½c. Bacon is lower; clear rib 11¼@11½c; clear sides 12@12¾c. Lard, prices are nominal at 11½c. Hogs are firm, the extreme range of prices are $6@6 40. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 1,050 bbls flour, 5,600 bushels wheat, 4,600 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels oats, 500 bushels rye, 400 bushels barley, 5,200 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is quiet. Wheat, No 2 spring is fairly active and steady, closing at $1 04½; this afternoon the market was active at $1 05@1 05¼. Corn, No 2 opened dull but closed firm at 42½@43½. Oats, No 2 is quiet but firm, closing 39c. Rye, No 2 is quiet at 72c. Barley, No 2 is more active at 70@74c. Highwines are nominal at 85. Provisions are firm but steady; mess pork closed at $18 25c. Lard 11¼c. Hogs, dressed are easier, closing at $6 90; the market for live opened active but closed dull at $5 90@6 30. Cattle are fairly active but firm at $3 50@6 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,000 bbls of flour, 22,000 bushels wheat, 75,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, barley none, 18,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 2,000 barrels flour, 350 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, rye none, 7,000 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—Cotton, middling is scarce and firm at 14¼c; receipts for the past day 2,385 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,440 bales; receipts for the week 18,220 bales; shipments 21,635 bales; sales 13,850 bales; stock on hand 33,014 bales; last year 20,650 bales. Flour, the market is unchanged. Corn is scarce and firm. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Bran, the market is bare. Mess pork is dull and prices nominal. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged. Bulk meats are quiet and weak; shoulders 7½c; sides 9½@10½c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; white 80c; yellow 75c. Oats 56c. Rye, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 90c@$1. Mess pork $20. Bacon is nominal; sides 11½c; clear rib 12c; shoulders 10c; hams 16@18c. Lard 13½c. Whisky 92@93c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; Ohio and Indiana $6 25@6 75. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; Indiana red $1 46@1 50. Rye 88@90c. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; yellow 78c; mixed 76c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 54@55c. Petroleum, crude 15½c and refined 23½c. Whisky is scarce and firm at 94c.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 30.—Cotton is lower; middling 13½c. Tobacco is unchanged. Flour, superfine $4@4 75; extra $5@5 75; family $6@6 25. Cornmeal $3@3 20; kiln-dried $3 25. Corn in the ear 40c; in gunnies 55@56c. Oats in burlaps 45c. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¼c; rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10¼c. Bacon shoulders 10½c; rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c. Mess pork $19. Lard 12½c. Hay $16.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats, clear sides 10½c; clear rib 10½c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 12½c. Rump pork $15 per bbl. Bacon, sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 70c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1. Flour $4 50@6.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Beeves number to-day 600 head, and there is just a shadow of improvement in prices: only 5,370 head have arrived this week; some cattle go over till Monday; 50 head of Texans, 1,000 lbs gross, brought 11¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 100 head of Illinois, 8¼ cwt, at 13c. The markets are still full of dressed beef, which is selling extremely dull. Sheep number 2,000 head for to-day, completing 19,500 head for the week; they can scarcely be sold at any price, so dull are all the markets; they are quoted at 4½@5¼c for poor to good; one lot of 98 lbs Indiana selling at 6c; a car of poor at 4¼c. Hogs, the arrivals to-day were 2,100 head, making 17,000 head for the week; the market is dull and ½c lower; city dressed are selling at 8½@9c for heavy hogs to light pigs; 8c was the best offer for Western dressed; live sold at 7c for 5 cars of Ohio 230 lbs.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The cattle market opened dull to-day; receipts 4,200 head; the average quality being inferior prices ranged from 5½ to 7½c; milch cows are in limited demand at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs, receipts about 1,120 head, mainly poor and common, for which there is only a very limited demand even at ½c off from last week's prices; good and fat are scarce and would sell readily at full prices; the average prices were from 4½ to 6½c. Hogs, there is nothing of importance doing in live hogs.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling 14c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; good ordinary 12½c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
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The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world.

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Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de8 eodtf

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA-HOUSE.

Last appearance of

MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Grand Matinee this (Saturday) afternoon, Dec. 31, the comedy of SELF. John Unit, John E. Owens.

This evening, the comedy of PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. John E. Owens. To conclude with the farce of the LIVE INDIAN, Mr. Owens personating three different characters.

Monday first night of the young American Tragedian Mr. Edwin Adams.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL

—OF THE—

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society,

—ON—

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, '71,

At St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

Managers—Martin Nippert, M. Clark, W. H. Boyce, Joseph Stuber, Chris. Boshe, George Rehm, Jacob Rehm, John Hasselbek, M. Brinkman, W. Weist.
Tickets, one dollar. de30 d4

THREE FREE LECTURES

By PROF. O. S. FOWLER

AT WEISIGER HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7:30, on Life, Health, and Self-culture.
SABBATH EVENING—The Deity and Immortality, as proven from man's moral nature.
MONDAY EVENING—Love, Selection, Courtship, and Married Life.
Phrenological consultations and advice as to your own and children's health, best business, culture, marriage, &c., at the Galt House, daily, from Dec 31 to Jan. 5. de27 dtSa

ROLLER SKATING

At the Rink,

Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut,

EVERY SATURDAY from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and SATURDAY EVENING from 7½ to 10. No charge for admission to day assemblies. de1 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

233 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Large and Attractive Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale for City Buyers.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock,
900 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans;
50 Gum Arctics and Overs.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—
300 lots Ass'd Hoods Gloves, Shawls, &c.;
100 doz. Ass'd Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas;
ALSO,
25 pieces Ass'd Ingrain Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4,
750 cases Boots and Shoes;
110 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip and Grain Boots.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
de31 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS!

300 German Canaries and Other European Birds

AT AUCTION.

Without reserve. As agent of Chas. Reitche & Bro., of New York, we will offer about 300 Canary and Goldfinch Birds, good singers and in cages. Dealers and fanciers will please call and examine before the day of sale.

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Ann Carlin, administratrix of Peter Carlin, deceased, plaintiff, against Wm. Carlin, Peter Carlin, and J. W. Reid, defendants. Jefferson Common Pleas Court, v. e. Nos. 6,984 and 6,985.

ON MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, and county of Jefferson, I will sell to the highest bidder 225 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of Floyd's Fork. Levied upon as the property of Wm. Carlin, to satisfy v. e. Nos. 6,984 and 6,985, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Ann Carlin, administratrix of Peter Carlin, deceased, vs. Wm. Carlin, Peter Carlin, and J. W. Reid, on the 19th day of November, 1870.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.
ROBT. G. VANCE, D. S.
de30 d3 JNO. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Mound City (Ill.) Levee Bonds

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, for cash in hand, on Jan. 3d, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at auction rooms, Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000) of Mound City Levee Bonds, issued June 1, 1865, and due 10 years from date with coupons attached, at 10 per cent. interest, also $1,200 of coupons unpaid due June 1, 1870.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
de6 2awTu&Sats

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 5 P. M.
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These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
MARYMAN & CO., Agents.
No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

[illegible]GLESIDE SEMINARY

1532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible] thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed [illegible]. Circulars sent on application. de23 d12xSu

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window Glass, &c.

No. 99 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.
oc25 eod3m

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc18 dtf

STEAM PUMPS,
HAND PUMPS,
POWER PUMPS,
For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns.
Hydraulic Presses, &c.
SAD AND DOG IRONS.
McGowan Brothers,
P. & M. CO.
Send for Circular.
94 and 96 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
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PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

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An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent apply of new pianos apply to the purchase. sedtf

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.
JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d2m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited.
se26 Mo&Fr1y R. H. BENNETT & CO.

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 75 Third street.
no30 SuTu&Fr3m A. McBRIDE.

☞ Advertisements in this column, under the heads of WANTED, [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—A [illegible] ACTIVE [illegible]
Address, [illegible] Carrier No. 2, Louisville.

WANTED—COOK—A [illegible] in a family [illegible] with good recommendations [illegible] wages paid. Apply [illegible]

WANTED—BOARD [illegible]

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM [illegible] located, without board. Address [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS [illegible] with good board [illegible]

WANTED—A WHITE [illegible] West Broadway, bet. [illegible]

WANTED—A HOUSE—A [illegible] house, within 5 miles of the city, in [illegible] repair, with all necessary out-buildings [illegible] L. & C. R. R. preferred. Address [illegible] O., Louisville.

WANTED—TO RENT—A cottage of [illegible] and kitchen, to be located within [illegible] Sixth and Thirteenth and Chestnut and [illegible] dress 328 West Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION—As [illegible] hotel, either city or country [illegible] great many years' experience. Address [illegible] this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As [illegible] keeper, bill-clerk, or clerk. Best of [illegible] given. Address G. E. V., 187 Seventee[illegible] city.

WANTED—HORSE—A No. 1 buggy [illegible] horse, not over 6 years old. [illegible] ferred. Address R. S. P., Louisville H[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A cottage [illegible] rooms. Rent not to exceed [illegible] dress TENANT, office of this paper.

WANTED—TO INVEST—A moderate [illegible] money, as a partner, in some good, pa[illegible] ness. Address H. Y. Z., this office.

WANTED—SAWYER—A good sawyer [illegible] derstands his business, can find [illegible] steady situation by addressing, with [illegible] stating wages wanted, P. P., Louisville [illegible] de29 d3*

WANTED—LOCKSMITHS AND [illegible] ISHERS—Apply at [illegible] SON'S, 63 Market st., bet. Second and [illegible] de29 d3*

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To [illegible] occupy one or two [illegible] one of the most delightful and pleasantly [illegible] places in the county, embracing about five [illegible] ornamented with handsome forest, shade [illegible] trees, and beautified with all kinds of [illegible] shrubbery, only one square from [illegible] The most unexceptionable reference [illegible] quired. Address C. W., Commercial office, [illegible] 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth [illegible] tieth.

WANTED—One set each parlor and [illegible] furniture and carpets for rent by [illegible] Address, with full particulars, L., Lock[illegible] Postoffice.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a [illegible] book-keeper of 25 years' experience [illegible] Can give the best of references. Address [illegible] P.O.

WANTED—$11,000—For one or two [illegible] incumbered real estate offered as [illegible] 12 per cent. interest paid on [illegible] dress F. L. G., Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you [illegible] go to the KENTUCKY [illegible] AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson [illegible] good girl at once.

WANTED—AGEN[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the [illegible] CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. L[illegible]

By JAMES D. McCABE, JR., of [illegible]

The Standard Biography of the Great [illegible] Its popularity is attested by the sale of [illegible] Copies already. Send for Circulars. Ad[illegible] TIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinna[illegible] Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Lif[illegible]

Man and W[illegible]

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scien[illegible] covering a [illegible] English, German, and [illegible] to Maiden, Wife [illegible] chaste throughout [illegible] moral and physical [illegible] and marital welfare, and [illegible] can not offend the most fastidious [illegible] or woman can afford to be without [illegible] full description, with terms and [illegible] address NATIONAL PUBLISHING [illegible] O., or Memphis, Tenn.

$650 per Month. The best [illegible] published. AGENTS who sell [illegible]
PLAIN HOME TALK [illegible] COMMON SENSE

have no competition. There [illegible] lished like it. Any body can [illegible] wants it. Many agents are making [illegible] per month selling this wonderful [illegible] descriptive circular sent free [illegible] want good live agents; men who [illegible] merits of the work, and the fact [illegible] versal want. Agents who desire [illegible] as make money. Address WELLS [illegible] Broome street, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—The North [illegible] tual Life Ins. Co. of New York need [illegible] to take the field within the next 30 days [illegible] and special agents [illegible] Germans [illegible] lean solicitors for the city. Very [illegible] ments can be effected by capable [illegible] thoroughly reliable men. No other [illegible] terms. First-class references required [illegible] call on HICKMAN & HARBOUR, [illegible] Ky., room 3 Mozart Building, [illegible] Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

$1,000 PER [illegible]

CAN be made on the quiet by [illegible] snuff, without interfering with [illegible] Address, confidentially, THOMAS [illegible] CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

$15 A DAY made by our agents [illegible] for circulars or call on [illegible] 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. L[illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible] and special agents for [illegible] State [illegible] middle and [illegible] Tenn [illegible] agents for each county in the [illegible] offering liberal terms to energetic [illegible] men. The company, having a large [illegible] holders in every important town [illegible] makes it the most desirable company [illegible] work. Reference required. Address [illegible] State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CI[illegible]

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—AND [illegible] RENT—Furniture almost entirely [illegible] been used only a few months. House [illegible] and very comfortable, centrally [illegible] small family desiring to commence [illegible] rare chance is offered. Apply at [illegible] bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

FOR SALE—IRON SAFE—A [illegible] safe, in good order, made by [illegible] at C. C. SPENCER & CO.'S, Main st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—[illegible] the west side of Second street [illegible] and Breckinridge. This is the best [illegible] the city, and will be sold at a [illegible] THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY [illegible] HOUSE—No. 438, south side [illegible] Eleventh and Twelfth. [illegible] au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COU[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible] PROPERTY—I will sell or exchange [illegible] city property my Larue county farm [illegible] 1,050 acres of land of a very superior [illegible] acres of which are cleared, 600 acres [illegible] and well improved and in a good [illegible] tion, well adapted to the growth of [illegible] and grass and to the rearing of [illegible] lies a half mile from Hodgenville, [illegible] Larue county, 9 miles from the Louis[illegible] ville railroad—is surrounded by [illegible] and occupied by an intelligent, [illegible] community. Noll's creek runs through [illegible] it into two nearly equal parts, and [illegible] dant, never-failing supply of excellent [illegible] It is well supplied with timber, and [illegible] ter are so situated that the tract [illegible] ously divided into several small [illegible] ings on the farm consist of a substantial [illegible] fortable two-story brick house of [illegible] and kitchen, meat-house, servants' [illegible] cement-houses suitable for laborers [illegible] lies, all brick, two large barns, [illegible] houses, and ice-house. The stock [illegible] implements will be sold with the [illegible] Possession given when desired. [illegible] THOMAS, Elizabethtown, or HAND [illegible] & CO., Agents for the sale of [illegible] ern Lands, Louisville.

FOR REN[illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY FURN[illegible] With modern improvements [illegible] AM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 [illegible]

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET [illegible] one second floor of building [illegible] ville Ins. and Banking Company. [illegible] BARRIS, President.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—[illegible] bet. Eighth and Ninth, No. [illegible] West Green street. W. L. SMITH.

FOR RENT—A FOUR STO[illegible] HOUSE—No. 63 W. Main [illegible] street. Possession given on 1st [illegible] 1871. For terms, &c., apply to [illegible] EWEY in the house adjoining, or to [illegible] MAN, No. 9 Mozart Building, corner [illegible] Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY [illegible] the Newburg road, containing [illegible] miles from the city. Apply to E. [illegible] Second street.

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the [illegible] Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth [illegible] sion given 1st of January, 1871. [illegible] to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 236 W[illegible] de18 d6al

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely-fu[illegible] ing room, suitable for two or three [illegible] 141 West Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and [illegible]

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On [illegible] Chestnut and Madison. Rent [illegible] Possession 1st of January. Apply to [illegible] FULTON, Main street, between First [illegible] de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK DW[illegible] west side of Fourth street [illegible] of York. Apply to W. H. DULANEY [illegible] street.

FOR RENT—A FARM—Con[illegible] Eighth [illegible] to W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth [illegible]

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A [illegible] the upper floor of the [illegible] tucky Building.

LOST.

LOST—BLACK OVER-DRESS [illegible] the 29th, somewhere between [illegible] and Second and Jefferson [illegible] be liberally rewarded by leaving [illegible] West Main street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with [illegible] can be obtained, by suitable [illegible] able prices, at 367 Walnut street, bet. [illegible] Eighth.

BANKRUPTC[illegible]

NOTICE—This is to give notice [illegible] day of Dec., A. D. 1870, a warrant [illegible] was issued against the estate of [illegible] Woodburn, county of [illegible] tucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt [illegible] own petition; that the payment [illegible] and the delivery of any property [illegible] bankrupt, to him, or for his use [illegible] of any property by him are forbidden [illegible] meeting of the creditors of said [illegible] their debts and to choose one or [illegible] his estate, will be held at a Court [illegible] holden at Bowling Green, [illegible] Jan., A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock [illegible] Ky., as Messenger.